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CONTRACT AWARD FOR COURT HOUSE CHANGES SCORED

Appellate Commission Objects to Paying Connors Bros. \$20,000 More Than Lowest Bidder.

LETTER IS SENT

Chairman Dunbar Is Given Reason For Disapproval of Letting the Lowell Firm Do the Work.

The appellate commission on the award of the Suffolk county court house contract, consisting of Governor Guild, Chief Justice Knowlton and Mayor Hibbard, today refused to approve the award of the contract by the court house commission to Connors Bros. of Lowell, and the decision is contained in the following letter:

"Hon. James B. Dunbar,
"Chairman of the Court House Commission.
"Sir:—We do not find the corporation of F. T. Nesbitt & Co. so inferior or the Connors Bros. so superior as to justify the award of the contract for the enlarging and alteration of the Suffolk County court house to the latter, at an extra cost of over \$20,000.
"Respectfully yours,
"CURTIS GUILD,
"Governor of Massachusetts.
"MARCUS P. KNOWLTON,
"Chief Justice of Massachusetts.
"G. A. HIBBARD,
"Mayor of Boston."

The controversy which resulted in the matter going to the appellate commission was because of the award by the court house commission of the contract to Connors Brothers of Lowell at a figure several thousand dollars higher than any other bid.

The contract was for the addition to the present Suffolk county courthouse in Pemberton square, which although built not many years ago at a cost of \$3,000,000 is inadequate to meet the needs of the courts.

When the first plans were formulated for the enlargement of the present building by adding another story to it, a commission was established for the purpose of taking entire charge of the letting of the contracts and the erection of the addition.

The charges made against this commission relative to the awarding of the contracts may possibly cause entirely new bids to be asked for.

REFUSE TO HAVE WOMAN BLUECOAT

BAYONNE, N. J.—Mrs. Julia Goldbird personally appeared before a committee of the common council of the city and made a stirring, but ineffectual argument and plea to be appointed to the police force. She was assisted in her presentation of her case by her husband, who is an advocate of the desirability and necessity of policemen.

Mrs. Goldbird and her husband argued that women policemen would do more to elevate the moral tone of the city than can men and that especially in dealing with women and girls on the streets at night their work would be much more effective. She has sought the position two years.

HUNTERS' LICENSE RECEIPTS \$102,000

ALBANY, N. Y.—Receipts aggregating \$102,000 from the hunters' license law up to Nov. 1, with five counties yet to be heard from, have been reported to the state forest, fish and game commission. The law practically was not enforced until July 1, only a few licenses having been granted in June. The total receipts for the year are expected to be about \$125,000.

JAPANESE SHIP REPORTED LOST

Kobe, Japan.—The Japanese passenger steamship Sasei Maru has gone down off Wei Hai Wei with all on board. Details are lacking, but it is reported that none of the passengers or crew was saved.

GOETTING NOW COUNCILOR

The executive council held its regular weekly meeting at the state house this noon, and Col. A. H. Goetting of Springfield, who last week was nominated by Governor Guild to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Councilor Russell of Pittsfield, was sworn in as a member.

HIBBARD APPROVES SCHOOL SITE

Mayor George A. Hibbard today approved of the taking of land for a site for the building of a new schoolhouse in the South End, at a price of \$139,072. The land is that located between Ferdinand, Fayette, Melrose, Knox and Bay streets and last May was assessed for \$131,770.

PEOPLE SEIZE HAYTI'S CAPITAL

Coup Executed Without the Firing of a Shot—Committee of Safety Takes Charge and Keeps Order.

PORT AU PRINCE.—Port au Prince has revolted against the government of Nord Alexis. The people have seized the city and established a provisional government, with Gen. Legitime as the temporary president. The coup was accomplished without any resistance.

The government troops were in complete sympathy with the movement and they were not even ordered to attempt to check the overthrow of the Alexis government. The sentiment of the people against continuing the hopeless struggle against Gen. Simon, leader of the insurgent forces, crystallized within 24 hours.

The revolt in the capital, it is believed, will end the revolution. The status of the new government toward Gen. Simon is not announced. The insurgent leader may play the leading role in the establishment of the permanent government.

The men who planned the overthrow moved quietly about the city and took possession of the various vantage points. General Camille, a senator, was the prime mover of the scheme. Not a shot was fired. The central police station and all the police outposts, the arsenal and the port are controlled by the citizens.

A public committee of safety has been organized to see that no disorder follows the change. Any attempt at rioting will be summarily dealt with.

A conference of members of the diplomatic corps and leaders of the revolt is being held to agree on what disposition to make of Nord Alexis. It is believed that he will be sent out of the country. General Camille, Alexis' nephew, is standing by him at the palace.

Nord Alexis became President of Hayti in 1902 and his term would have ended next year. He is 92 years old.

NEW MACHINES FOR NAVY YARD

The prospects for the Charlestown navy yard are exceedingly bright, according to advices from Washington, none of which, however, have appeared yet in official form as orders. Several important changes will be made and additional machinery will be installed during the next few months.

Commander Parmenter, retired, who has charge of the rolling mills at the yard, is expecting the installation of several new machines of his own invention.

These machines which have been in use for some time past have resulted in an immense saving in expense, especially in the improved machinery for the welding of shackles.

GYPSIES SENT BACK TO ENGLAND

Thomas Jeffries, his wife and 12 children, English gypsies, who were barred upon their arrival here a month ago, sailed on the steamer Ivernia, which carried 27 saloon passengers, 100 second cabin and 350 steerage for Queenstown and Liverpool. She was down to her winter load line. Her cargo nearly filled her holds and consisted of 160,000 bushels of wheat, 9,000 bushels of corn, 700 tons of provisions, 2,000 bales of cotton, 3,000 barrels of apples and a big general freight.

CHINA'S EMPEROR CROWNED TODAY

PEKIN.—The coronation of Pu Yi, the three-year-old emperor of China, successor to the late Kuang Hsu, took place at the Imperial palace today. The new ruler was given the name of Hsien Tung.

The event lacked the brilliancy of former coronations, owing to the recent deaths of Kuang Hsu and the Dowager Empress, but it was not lacking in color and spectacular features.

During the coronation, the white and blue emblems of mourning were replaced by trappings of the royal color, red.

YALE MINISTER FOR BROOKLINE

NEW HAVEN.—The Rev. Dr. Ambrose White Vernon has resigned his professorship of practical theology and homiletics at the Yale divinity school to accept a call to the Harvard Street Congregational Church of Brookline, Mass. The resignation will probably take effect at the close of the present college term.

Dr. Vernon will take the pastorate made vacant by the death, more than a year ago, of the Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas.

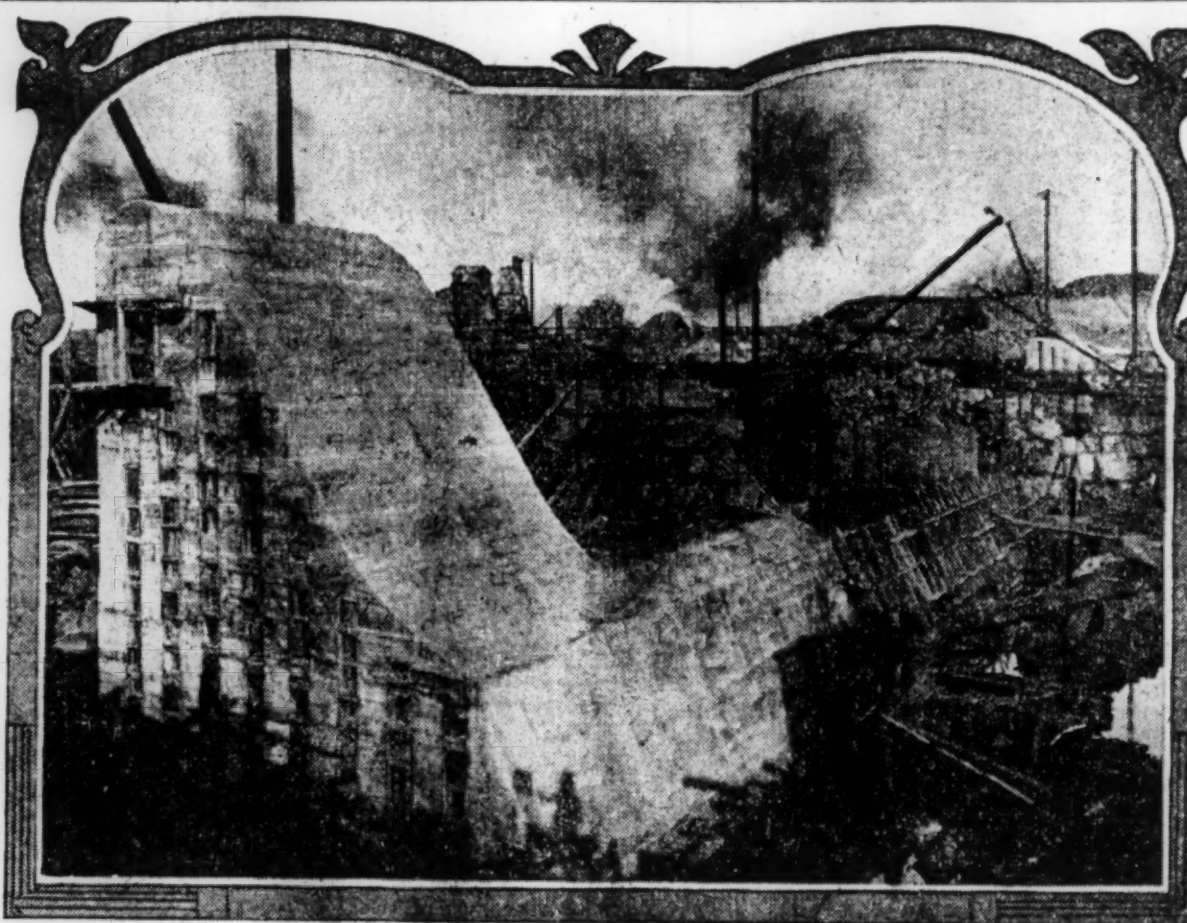
ROBT. H. GRANT APPOINTED CHIEF

BEVERLY.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen Mayor Dow appointed Robert H. Grant chief engineer of the fire department, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chas. Levi K. Goodhue.

THE SHAWMUT WRECKED

MACHIASPORT, Me.—The Boston barkentine Shawmut, bound from St. John for City Island, New York, has been lost. Capt. Roikor and his crew of six men reached land in safety.

Work on New England's Largest Dam as It Appears Today



BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—The work of harnessing the Connecticut river between Hinsdale, N. H., and Vernon, Vt., for the Connecticut River Power Company is progressing rapidly and the engineers are well satisfied. A good idea of the height of the dam can be gained by a glance at the completed section of concrete and granite in accompanying illustration. This section is 20 feet in width and rises to a height of more than 34 feet above the river bed.

In the concrete work extending from this section to the New Hampshire shore will be set 10 sluice gates, each 7 by 9 and 10 feet below the waterline. In the middle of the river there will be a 30-foot log-way to take care of the annual log drives from Maine, which consist of millions of feet.

COURT ORDERS NO TAXI STOCK SOLD

A temporary injunction was issued today by Judge Richardson in the equity session of the superior court in the action of H. Bradford Lewis against Reginald De M. Wentworth and the Taxi service company restraining Wentworth from drawing, receiving or assigning his stock in the company.

The complainant alleges that he and Wentworth agreed to form a company to do a taxi-cab business and to share the profits according to the amount of work done by each. He alleges he rendered services to Wentworth, assisting him in raising capital stock and recommended him to various prospective incorporators and investors. He alleges that Wentworth became interested in the defendant company and Wentworth holds a large amount of the capital stock and has not accounted to the complainant.

ARCHBOLD ELUDES ATTEMPT TO PUT IN THE FIGURES

Prosecutor Kellogg of Standard Oil Case Sought to Determine Per Cent of Business Owned by Company.

ROGERS IS QUOTED

NEW YORK.—John D. Archbold writhed and twisted on the inquisitorial spit welded generally over the roasting fire of interrogations by Prosecutor Frank B. Kellogg, when the hearing of the federal suit assailing the corporate life of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was resumed.

Attorney Kellogg's reference to the testimony of H. H. Rogers in 1879, to the effect that the Standard Oil Company at that time controlled 95 per cent of the oil business of the country precipitated a three-cornered argument by the witness, his counsel and the prosecutor. Rosenthal said that Mr. Rogers meant only 95 per cent of the refineries.

"Well, that would necessarily involve more than 95 per cent of the production, wouldn't it?" inquired Attorney Kellogg, addressing the witness.

Mr. Archbold replied: "For the extension of our business wherever possible." Referring to mysterious absorption of the Payne Atlett & Co. and Bush & Co. refineries by the Standard Oil Company, Attorney Kellogg could not refresh the witness' memory. Mr. Kellogg took up the specific instances of absorption and endeavored to show the transaction was not to extend the facilities of a constantly growing industry.

DOES NOT AFFIRM MONOPOLY

Mr. Archbold's limited knowledge of the oil industry inadequately fitted him to solve such a problem, and persistent questioning failed to put the witness on record as affirming Mr. Rogers' declared monopoly of the oil industry.

Over the objection of Attorney Rosenthal, the witness was required to read into the record from his testimony before the Industrial commission in 1898, showing the percentage of the domestic oil business done by the Standard Oil Company from 1894 to 1898, inclusive. This testimony showed the gradual increase from 81.4 per cent in 1894, to 83.7 in 1898.

FOOTBALL EXACTS BIG DEATH TOLL

NEW YORK.—Football playing resulted in 18 deaths and 304 injuries this season, the number of fatalities and injuries being in excess of any previous statistics since the inauguration of the "new football" in 1906. Of the large total of 304 accidents to players, but 50 were of a serious nature.

The 18 deaths that the sport exacted as tribute is the highest total that has ever resulted from the game since 1901, with the exception of 1905, when 24 players met their death on the lime-lined field.

DEDICATE NEW SHOE FACTORY

BROCKTON.—The new factory for the George E. Keith Shoe Company of this city at East Weymouth has practically been completed and machinery for the manufacture of women's shoes is being installed. Plans have been made for a formal dedication of the factory the evening of December 7.

RETAIN NEILL LABOR OFFICER

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt informed Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill today that he would reappoint him.

HUNT PEPPERELL BANK ROBBERS

Safe Blowers Use Three Charges of Nitroglycerine and Get \$14,000 in Currency From First National.

EAST PEPPERELL, Mass.—The police of this and surrounding towns are following up every clue, this afternoon that might possibly lead to the discovery of the identity of the gang of professional burglars who blew open the safe of the First National Bank this morning and secured \$14,000 in currency.

It is believed that the men came to the vicinity of the bank in an automobile and departed therein with their booty.

There were three explosions. They aroused people in nearby stores and residences, but the burglars had fastened all the doors in the vicinity with strong wire, preventing exit to give chase.

As the burglars ran down the street a shot was fired at them by R. E. Tarbell, who was in his hardware store, adjoining the bank. The shots were without effect.

One of the strangest features of the robbery is that some one called the cashier of the bank over the telephone Tuesday and warned him that the bank was liable to attack from burglars.

The authorities are trying today to ascertain the source of this mysterious warning. If it came from a resident of Pepperell, there may be some very interesting developments in the case. The cashier did not recognize the voice on the phone and paid little attention to the warning. He was told:

"They are going to blow up safes to-night in Pepperell and Ayer; better look out for yours." Then, it is said, the mysterious informant rang off.

Police Captain Fillmore J. Dubray of Nashua saw five men in a red Stanley steam auto in Nashua at midnight, and search is being made to learn if possible where that machine, with the five men, came from and went to.

NOTED AUTHOR GUEST IN BOSTON

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin (Riggs), the author, has arrived in Boston from New York, and is a guest at the Hotel Bellevue on Beacon hill.

This afternoon she goes to Bradford Academy, where she will be entertained informally by the students of that institution.

Thursday she will revisit the familiar scenes of her school days at Andover and in the evening will be the guest of honor at a reception given by the faculty and students of Abbot Academy, of which school she is an alumna.

Friday will find her at the Elizabeth Peabody House, where the kindergartners will be invited to meet her. She is greatly interested in the work of the Peabody House Settlement, and in the coming fair, to be held Saturday at the Vendome for the benefit of that institution. In the afternoon she will serve at the tea table at the fair.

Mrs. Riggs spent the entire summer at her mansion, "Quilicote," in Hollis, Me., returning in October to her winter home in New York.

THOUSANDS RIDE IN NEW TUNNEL

It is estimated that upward of 450,000 people rode in the new Washington street tunnel of the elevated system on the opening day, from 5:30 in the morning until the last car was sent through after midnight. With average 19 hours continuous service the average went as high as 24,000 people an hour.

Tuesday the operation of trains was much smoother than on the previous day. There was, of course, a noticeable falling off in the passengers, as Monday's traffic included thousands of sight-seers.

The mysteries of the transfer system are still bothering some patrons of the road at the North station. People bound for the South station from the Back Bay were very much puzzled before they got there.

The elevated railway announced last night that on account of the withdrawal of the elevated trains from the Tremont street subway the Clarendon Hill line by way of Charles street and Park square will be run to Park square only on the same schedule as at present, without going to Pleasant street.

AUTO COMPANY IN CONTEMPT CASE

Judge Loring of the supreme court has issued an order of notice returnable Dec. 15 for Eugene N. Foss and the Locomobile company of America to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt in maintaining a garage in Newbury street in violation of an injunction issued some time ago.

The proceedings are brought by Mary E. Keith, Crohan J. Daly and Endicott & Warren, trustees, owners of property in Newbury street, who filed bills in equity. The court sustained their original contention. Now it is alleged that the defendants still occupy the building as a garage.

JAPANESE AGREEMENT PUBLIC

WASHINGTON.—The American-Japanese agreement regarding Pacific and integrity of China has been made public here.

"L" ASKS TO CUT CAPITAL AND ISSUE MUCH NEW STOCK

Road Requests Railway Board to Reduce Total by \$8,000,000 and Put Out 65,500 Shares at 110.

PLAN QUESTIONED

Opposer of Move Asserts Market Price Is 130 and That Difference Would Be Mere Gain.

The board of railroad commissioners gave a hearing this morning on two petitions of the Boston Elevated Railway company, one asking that the company be authorized to reduce its capital stock from \$21,300,000 to \$13,300,000, and the other that it be authorized to issue 65,500 additional shares of capital stock, of a par value of \$100 each, at \$110 per share, thus bringing the total capitalization of the company up to \$19,800,000.

Attorney Frederick E. Snow for the company explained that the reduction of \$8,000,000 in capitalization is desired because on April 30, 1907, the stockholders of the company voted to authorize an increase of that amount, but the issue of the stock has never been approved nor issued. Now the stockholders have rescinded their action.

For Cambridge Subway

On Nov. 18 the stockholders of the company voted to authorize an issue of 55,000 shares to pay the costs of constructing the new Cambridge subway, and 11,500 shares to pay the cost of an elevated connection with that subway; it was also voted to fix the price of these shares at \$110.

Junius T. Auerbach opposed the issue of the stock at such a low price as \$110 per share. He said the stock has sold at 175 within the past year, and the average for years has been over 130, and to permit this stock to be sold at 110 means that each share will represent water to the amount of at least \$20.

Thinks Stock Sells Higher

Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the executive committee of the Public Franchise League, saw a cursory examination seemed to indicate that the stock normally sells higher than 110. He stated that a price of 120 for the stock would save the public \$33,000 a year on the number of shares proposed to be issued, and this amount, he said, would go far toward paying the rental on a new and much-needed subway to Copley square.

Attorney Snow said it was evident that those who had opposed the figure fixed by the stockholders, 110, did not have sufficient knowledge of the Boston Elevated's affairs to make their statements reliable. The board of directors, with an honest desire to do what is best for all concerned, had determined upon 110 as the highest price at which the public will be willing to take this stock, and he insisted that their judgment should be taken in preference to that of others.

Must Raise \$2,000,000

Within the next five years he said, the company will be obliged to raise \$2,200,000 to meet increased fixed charges, yet the surplus for last year was only \$42,000. The company is confronted with an absolute necessity of securing increased revenue, and it cannot afford to take any chances on this issue of stock not being taken.

He maintained that subways do not enhance the company's property. Mr. Auerbach, however, refused to accept Mr. Snow's statement.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP TO HARVARD

The Harvard Club of Minnesota has announced an appropriation of \$250 annually to be given as a scholarship to a member of the freshman class of Harvard. Graduates of the public schools of St. Paul will have the preference, although graduates of other schools in the state will be eligible.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE OPEN

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The branch of the Dover, Somersworth and Rochester street railway, which has been under construction between this city and East Rochester is now open to the public.

Weather Forecast

After experiencing the warmest Dec. 1 in the history of the weather bureau in Boston, a drop of 30 degrees was keenly felt at midnight Tuesday. From a temperature of 67 above zero, which was maintained most of the day Tuesday, the mercury dropped to 31 degrees above. The highest previous temperature for Boston on Dec. 1 was in 1888, when it registered 61 degrees above.

The weather forecast for today follows: For New England: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday continued cold; fresh westerly winds.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday continued cold, with westerly winds; minimum temperature 18 to 22 degrees.

High water at 6.10 a.m. and 6.40 p.m.

TEXAS NEW PORT OF HOMESECKING IMMIGRANTS

Galveston to Have \$70,000
Station to Turn the Human
Tide Toward the Great
Northwest.

WELCOMED BY ALL

GALVESTON, Texas.—Rapidly the excess of immigration to the United States is being diverted from New York to this port, which is coming to be recognized as the natural gateway to the West and Southwest for the thousands who intend to establish their homes in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and California.

This change in immigration conditions has been welcomed gladly by the United States government, and assisted by the establishment recently of a bureau of information which keeps closely in touch with the labor needs and general industrial conditions of the western country.

Considerable educational work has been done abroad, in order to divert part of the tide of immigration from New York—which in the mind of the average immigrant means the United States—to Galveston, of which he knows nothing at all. Of late the effort has met with marked response, and the North German liners have been bringing thousands of homeseekers to the Gulf city. A commodious and up-to-date immigration station is shortly to be erected for the furtherance of the duties of the immigration officers, a change that will be welcomed by all, as the incoming thousands are now examined in a warehouse.

Will Have Good Water Supply.

A \$70,000 appropriation has been secured for the station and the contract let for building it. The city of Galveston has donated a site on Pelican Spit for the station and appropriated \$10,000 to supply it with water. Fifty thousand dollars of the appropriation will be spent on the building proper, and work will be undertaken on it as soon as the water is installed. The plans, which have been approved, call for a building capable of handling 5000 persons a day, with sleeping accommodations for 900. As high as 1200 would be residents of the United States have made their way through the station in a day, under present conditions. They are examined in precisely the same way as at Ellis Island. Since the present system was inaugurated, April 1, 1903, there has not been an accident.

For the year ending June 30, 1908, the records show that a total of 8529 persons entered the United States through Galveston, of these 6026 being males and 2503 females. Under 14 years of age there were 1754, from 14 to 44 there were 4442, while those over 45 numbered 333. By nationality these were classified as follows: 2557 Germans, 1380 Hebrews, 1219 Bulgarians and 1212 Russians.

Marine Hospital Station.

A regular U. S. marine hospital surgeon is stationed here and an inspector of the U. S. Immigration Bureau, whose duties cover the entire Texas coast. The immigration officer has a force of three inspectors and a matron at Galveston, and an inspector at Texas City and one at Port Arthur.

Galveston of today is far different from Galveston that was wrecked by flood. The great sea wall, the planting of trees and shrubs, among which are palm, banana, fig and orange trees, combine to make this one of the very desirable localities of the United States for homeseekers.

DR. C. W. EMERSON DIES AT MILLIS

MILLIS.—Charles Wesley Emerson, clergyman, physician, noted scholar and educator, founder of the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, died on Monday, which was his 71st birthday, at his home in this town.

Dr. Emerson was widely known in the past quarter of a century by reason of his prominence as an educator and lecturer on subjects relating to oratory and the art of teaching elocution. Thousands of his pupils are either filling positions in schools as teachers, occupying pulpits or appearing as entertainers on the stage or the lyceum platform.

In early life he was a Congregationalist minister. He subsequently received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in law and taught oratory in Boston University. A few years ago he became a Christian Scientist and was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Mother church, of Boston, Mass.

He was born in Pittsfield, Vt., and came from the same stock as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks, their common ancestry going back to one Thomas Emerson, who was of a family knighted by Henry VIII., and who emigrated from England to settle in Ipswich, Mass., in 1638.

BOSTON NEWSPAPER MAN DEAD.

Francis J. Douglas, for many years a member of the editorial staff of the Boston Globe, died at his home, 112 Huntington avenue, early this morning.

Mr. Douglas was considered one of the brightest men employed in newspaper work in Boston, and his editorial work had brought him more than ordinary attention. He was born in Georgia in 1867, and when a young man moved to New York, where he began newspaper work. In 1888 he came to Boston and four years later he went to the Globe, where he had since been employed.

Washington's Home to Be Copied



HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT MT. VERNON, VA.

(Old Colonial Dwelling Where First President of United States Lived, Which is Being Reproduced at Weymouth Heights, Mass.)

Massachusetts soon may boast of an almost exact reproduction of the celebrated Mt. Vernon house, the last home of our first President, for such a mansion is now fast nearly completed on the top of King Oak hill, Weymouth Heights. This dwelling is the property of William H. Binnian, a retired business man, formerly of Peoria, Ill., who became a resident of Quincy about four years ago.

Mr. Binnian has traveled over the world and chose this sightly eminence because he believes the outlook the best and most diversified he ever saw. He took the Mt. Vernon house as a model because he considers it the best type of colonial architecture. The home will be furnished with antique furniture, and the Washington stable will be reproduced in nearly every detail.

Mr. Binnian came East and was first told of the sightliness of King Oak hill by a resident of New York state, and

was enthusiastic from the first time he stood and looked abroad from it's top.

The property is 10 acres in extent, and the hill is covered with trees except at the very top.

The house is a five-minute walk from the railroad station, where an electric car line runs as the very foot of the hill. Some 50 feet in front of the house there stood until 30 years ago the grating oak from which the hill was named. And many a night lanterns have hung from its branches as a signal for sailors at sea.

The exterior of the house will be the same as the Washington house, except that the gable will be carried out flush with the ends of the house. The same broad piazzas and other features that adorn the Virginia estate will be reproduced in detail.

The interior of the residence will correspond with Mt. Vernon in plan, but will be provided with all the improvements of modernity.

GRANT'S MILITARY IDEA IS APPROVED

Army Officers Are in Accord
With General's Advocacy
of War and Navy Department Union.

NEW YORK.—Gen. Fred D. Grant's speech before the St. Andrew's Society in Chicago advocating a combination of the army and navy into one department under a single head to be known as the department of defense, is in accord with the views of many other army officers.

General Grant said the country's small army would be of no use at all for aggressive warfare. "Our navy and army should be clasped together in that they must work together in the event of war," said he.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand of the department of the East endorsed the idea and recited a long list of occasions in history in which the inability of the army and the navy of a nation to cooperate had resulted in catastrophe.

"We have the finest coast defenses in the world," said he, "but we haven't the men to man them. We have to fall back upon the militia of the states to man the coast defenses in case of war, and we haven't enough to do it then."

Colonel Heistand suggested that some departments of government work now assigned to the army or the navy might, in case of consolidation, be given to other departments. He mentioned as an example the care, maintenance and improvement of rivers and harbors, which is now in charge of the engineers. As purely civil work it might be given to the department of commerce and labor.

SHOE MEN OPPOSE TARIFF REPEAL

BROCKTON.—Shoe manufacturers in this city, the largest producing center of men's shoes in the world, is overwhelmingly against the repeal of the tariff on boots and shoes.

From ex-Gov. William L. Douglas down, the manufacturers appear to be strongly opposed to the repeal of these duties. George E. Keith, who has been in Washington, was amazed at the apparent intention of the ways and means committee to make a recommendation to this effect. Mr. Keith, explains that "In Europe, American machinery is being installed in the shoe factories. American instructors and American foremen are being employed. And under these tutors European shoes are steadily going up. European manufacturers could make serious trouble for the American manufacturers with the duty off."

Other manufacturers declare that to repeal the duties on shoes would mean that the wage scale here would be endangered.

SECOND MILITARY DANCE IS GIVEN

Over 200 couples were entertained at the second military dance of the Massachusetts department, Daughters of Veterans, held in Howe hall. An orchestral concert preceded the grand march, in which about 100 couples took part, the men all in dress uniform.

The floor was in charge of Mabelle H. Gooding, assisted by William O. Cutler. The aids were Frank O. Howard, Frank L. Kirchgassner, George M. Tucker, Frank J. Lounsbury, Harry N. Hodgkins, Samuel W. Rounds, Joseph N. Kutz and Jeremiah J. Delaney.

AN UNEVENTFUL JOURNEY

In Six Stages.

THIRD STAGE.

The Accommodation Train—Through a Beet Sugar Factory—A Boon to Farmers.

In due time the junction was reached, coaches and dining cars slid smoothly on, and the journey must be continued by branch line accommodation. As the single day coach came in it disgorged a jolly whooping crowd of youths arriving to take part in a football game. Their competitors were there to meet them and greetings seemed to have an excess of cordiality, as if each man were saying to the other, "Wait till we get you on the field." The hilarity was like the crowding before the contest. Following them from the prolific car poured out a troupe of foreigners, the women all wearing shawls over their heads, and speaking an unintelligible jargon which, strange as it may seem, the children seemed to understand.

When It Was Good and Ready.

Then the little train went poking about the yard, bucking back and forth like a horse when the saddle is removed after a long ride, that hardly knows how to express his relief. When it was "good and ready" the train moved out, with its new load of passengers, but before long came to a stop between stations. The reason appeared later that a farmer had been driving a herd of cattle across the track, through gates from one field to another, and had held up his hand to the train as he might have done to a team on the road.

In a Beet Sugar Factory.

At stations along the way, in piles, and on cars on sidings, were to be seen tons of beets, northern rivals of the sugar-cane that forests the fields of Louisiana. There was a beet-sugar factory in the town where the train rested, and the superintendent was affable, so it was possible to learn what was done with the beets converging to this point by car-load and wagon-load. From the immense sheltering sheds they are carried by a stream of water, until intercepted by a vast wheel which lifts them to the machine, where each one gets its hands and face washed, before taking the elevator to the top flat. Here they gather in half-ton lots, each of which comes sliding down a chute into the slicers, where a vast whirling plate, having serrated knives at its periphery shreds the beets into shoe-laces.

The Shredded White Mass.

Two conveyers carry the product to the immense stills where the juice is extracted. One is ponderous, of German construction, consisting of massive iron racks, carried in endless procession by heavy double chains. The other is quite simple; just a wide leather belt running along the floor of a tunnel made of lumber, but it brings along the shredded white mass just as effectively.

And the Amber Deepens.

The juices are chased by ardent steam from one still to another, till all the saccharine virtue is diffused, and foaming and brown they go to measuring tanks and thence to be carbonated and purified and filtered. Outside, acres are piled with lime rock to be burned into lime to help the cleansing, and filters of sand are used, as well as of closely woven cloth. Then comes the juice into the vacuum pans, a thin syrup, light in color like honey made from clover, but as it moves from one process to the next, the amber color deepens, until the crystallizing kettles are reached.

The Golden Syrup.

The polite German, in charge draws a spoonful from the kettle. Through a glass window in its walls you can see the syrup bubbling inside, where a vacuum pressure assists the change from syrup to granule, and now as you look at the sample spread on a piece of glass, you can see items of sugar gleaming like grains of gold in the glow of the testing light. Most interesting of all is to see the product poured, later, into the centrifugal separators, in color like a paste made with Muscovado sugar and water; and to see the color lighten as the swing of the machine drives out the molasses.

It Enters the Barrel.

As the circular screens whirl with rapidly inconceivable, the contents are drenched once or twice with syrupy water which the centrifugal force carries through the screens, and the cleaned sugar is left in a crust on the inner side to be scraped off into powder, and fall into the big rotating oven which dries it. Then through spouts it is carried to shower into the barrels, like falling frost-crystals. The barrels are fully jogged from side to side, so that the grains may settle compactly into place. Then the paper lining is sealed and the barrel headed and rolled to the elevator to be hoisted upon the stack that already nearly reaches the ceiling, or it is carried by a truck, with the sugar still warm from the oven, and packed into waiting boxcars. For some markets the sugar has to be in sacks, and these you may also see filling a vast warehouse.

It Works Good to Both.

You think back to a time when the farmer's wife used to assist in the sugar-making, wade through snow in the springtime to gather the sap from the maple trees, and patiently boil it down in big iron kettles, getting at last a moist, brown sugar for home use. Now she can get two or three pounds of this white, pure sugar in exchange for a dozen eggs, and the farmer has a safe crop when he grows beets and a sale which brings him in ready money. If he is in debt for his farm he can enter the three-month campaign and work in the factory, earning good wages at a time when farm work is slack. So it comes that the ingenuity of chemists and the courage of capitalists have built up an industry that raises the average of good for tens of thousands, bringing better times, larger liberty, greater opportunity. W. P. M.

Anti-Noise Law Is Enacted

NEW YORK.—The aldermen have adopted, by a vote of 43 to 0, this anti-noise ordinance recently introduced by Alderman Marks and known by his name:

"No railroad, street railroad, elevated railroad corporation, or any oficer or receiver thereof, shall operate, or cause to be operated, any car, engine or other vehicle upon tracks laid on any street or right of way in the city of New York, which engine or other vehicle shall have flat or broken wheels, loose trucks, chains or bars, framework or other parts, whereby unnecessary noise shall be caused; nor shall any railroad operate or maintain any rail, switch, frog or crossing or other structure over which cars are run, which shall be broken, loose, sagged or otherwise defective so as to cause unnecessary noise."

Violations are punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.

PULLMAN BERTH PRICES IN PROBE BY COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Body
Will Seek to Learn What
Are Relations of Company
With the Railroads.

TEST OF AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON.—Berths in sleeping cars are in for it. The upper berth and the lower are going to come down—in price. There has been hint and intimation to this effect for a long time, but the interstate commerce commission is at last getting ready to start something.

The commission proposes to initiate a proceeding on its own account, to determine whether it is right to charge as much for an upper berth as for a lower; whether the charges for sections are reasonable in proportion to other charges, and whether all the charges are not too high.

A year or so ago a Minneapolis man filed a complaint, mentioning specific routes on which he alleged the Pullman charges were excessive, and also complaining that the charge of an upper berth was a consummate outrage. The people who ride in sleepers were inspired with a great hope for a short spell, but it didn't last long. There has never been a hearing.

But people have been clamoring for action, and a member of the commission has announced that just as soon as some other pressing matters can be cleared out of the way a proceeding would be instituted by the commission to look into the whole matter of Pullman management, finances, rates, charges, relations with railroad corporations, charges for upper and lower berths, imposition of the oppressive tipping system—in short, everything concerning sleeping cars.

It is also proposed to learn whether the Pullman Company is a subsidiary of the railroad business, or whether the railroads are becoming subsidiaries of the Pullman Company.

This inquiry will be of the greatest importance in many of its aspects, because it will open the question of the commission's power over contracts between such concerns and the railroad companies. It is well known that the Pullman Company is one of the best paying financial concerns in the country. It pays big dividends and accumulates a big surplus with great regularity, and, whenever the surplus becomes large enough to be embarrassing, it carves a large melon. Meanwhile it has become a great stockholder in numerous railroad companies, and, through its stockholdings, according to report, it is able to exert undue influence in making its contracts with the railroads.

Further, it has been repeatedly charged that a good many railroad executives of prominence and power are large holders in Pullman stock, and, therefore lean strongly toward the idea that the railroads ought to make liberal contracts with the sleeping car octopus in order that their dividends might be swollen accordingly.

GETS JAPANESE WIRELESS TICKS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wireless messages from Japan have been "picked up" by the operators of the wireless telegraph company at the station on Russian hill, a distance of nearly 6000 miles, and the probability of commercial messages being exchanged between that oriental country and the United States is being discussed. The discoverer of the fact that wireless communication with Nippon is possible is J. O. Watkins, operator for the United Wireless company.

He has been hearing for four months a faint ticking of a strange instrument which he failed to recognize as one of those along the coast. When communication with Honolulu was installed, Watkins and the Honolulu operator compared notes. Attempting to spell out the cipher, Watkins found that a few familiar letters in Morse code would be followed by what was to him a meaningless jumble. The Japanese code is formed from the Morse code and Japanese letters. A copy of it was found and served to identify the messages as originating at a Japanese source. Repeated efforts to talk with the Japanese station have failed.

POST RATE TO GERMANY LOWER

WASHINGTON.—The postmaster general announces the establishment of two-cent postage between the United States and Germany effective Jan. 1 next, on all letters going by direct sea route. Letters for Germany directed via Great Britain or France will continue to pay the five-cent rate.

URGE RICH MEN TO SELL FARMS ON EASY TERMS

Desire of Poor City Dwellers
to Locate in Country Affords Excellent Opportunity
For New Philanthropy.

PAYMENT ASSURED

WASHINGTON.—The recent opening of some government land to settlers has developed the fact that there are thousands of city dwellers looking for an opportunity to take up government land—or to buy, if they can get land at prices within their reach—because they wish to forsake the cities and become producers. As there is not enough government land for all, but as there are millions of acres of fine agricultural ground for sale, it is suggested that an enterprise to place these lands within the reach of the class mentioned would form the basis for a practical working philanthropy.

Would Relieve Congestion.

It would build up a very desirable farming class in some regions now but sparsely settled, while it would also relieve the congestion of great cities. It has been suggested that there is a class of benevolently inclined rich who are always in search of some opportunity to aid those less fortunate than themselves.

The endowment of hospitals, institutions, colleges, libraries and educational funds, and the building of churches and memorial halls seem to limit the opportunities that are open to such philanthropists.

Benefit to Country.

It is urged that if a syndicate of rich men of benevolent tendencies would secure and place on sale at terms which would enable worthy young men, of the employed class, to buy small tracts on a time basis and go to farming immediately, they would be doing an excellent thing for the country at large, as well as assisting individuals.

It is believed that if good arable lands were sold in small tracts, by something the same method which the government sells its land, boys from the country would be induced to settle farms of their own instead of flocking to the cities to engage in business, the conditions of which are foreign to their natures.

Many Naturally Farmers.

Many who have a natural bent for agriculture have not the capital to purchase a farm, stock it and support themselves and families during the non-producing time, and never will have such capital until too late in life for them to begin, unless some such system is adopted. Many such young men have something ahead and if they were offered farms on easy instalments, would bend every energy toward paying up the balance. Many good tracts of land are for sale at prices far below their actual agricultural value, but they are not available to many who would prize them on account of the large cash payment that is required.

TUFTS COLLEGE ELECTS ADAMS

MEDFORD.—John A. Adams of Hartford, Conn., has been elected manager of the Tufts College football team for 1909 by the Athletic Association. R. F. Ward of West Newton has been named as first assistant. The association also appointed C. P. Hubbard '09 of Auburn and C. A. Robinson '09 of West Somerville representatives to the New England intercollegiate athletic association.

It was voted to amend section 1, article 4, of the constitution of the association by inserting instead of the former clause "a first assistant manager of football shall be selected from those students who have acted as second assistant managers of football during the season immediately preceding the election." The same rule is to apply to the first assistant baseball managers.

Section 1, article 4, was further amended by adding, "Students who wish to act as second assistant football and baseball managers, shall so inform the respective managers, who shall give them duties to perform. The managers shall make a written report to the nominating committee at the end of the season on the manner in which the several assistant managers have performed their duties."

Reading by Leland Powers.

Leland Powers gave a reading of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," before a large and appreciative company at the New Century building last evening.

The wonderful power of this story and the mastery with which Mr. Powers read it held the audience in close attention.

ADMIRAL CAPPS SEES VINDICATION OF WARSHIP PLANS

Chief Naval Constructor Says
the Newport Conference
Developed Only Ordinary
Differences of Opinion.

EXPERTS DIFFERED

WASHINGTON.—Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, in his annual report on the work of his bureau made public today, argues that the result of the recent Newport conference is a vindication of his ideas of battleship construction and a rebuke to his critics.

Without naming Commander Albert L. Key, because of whose criticisms of the plans of the battleship North Dakota, the conference was called, the report declares it to be worthy of note that "the officer" submitting this criticism had been on duty in Washington, part of the 18 months elapsed after the formal approval of the design before official criticism of it was submitted by him to the department. Refers to Conference.

After discussing the deliberations and recommendations of the conference, the report concludes:

"There are now and must always be differences of opinion among officers having responsibility in connection with the design of naval vessels as to the best compromise development of the various features essential to a satisfactory design of battleship, but the fact that the Newport conference, composed of more than 50 officers of the senior branch of the navy, and only four officers of the construction corps, should after mature deliberation, have expressed itself so positively concerning the merits of the North Dakota design, is in itself a complete refutation of the numerous ill-considered adverse criticisms."

Naval Station Plans.
The report recommends that the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, be developed on the lines of a repair station. Complaint is made of inadequate berthing space for vessels at the Puget Sound and Mare Island navy yards. A large floating crane will be assigned to the Puget Sound yard. The new dock at this yard is not expected to be available for three years, but the one at Mare Island may be ready within 18 months.

The House Beautiful

The beauty and charm of AMERICAN HOME INTERIORS have now become as much a matter of design, color and execution as is the architecture.

By use of inexpensive materials in the hands of a skilled decorator, the interiors of modest homes, as well as palatial residences, are transformed into BEAUTY and COMELINESS.

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Extra size Corsets, former price \$3.50, now \$1.50
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Custom Made Corsets. \$4.50 to \$15.00

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Women's Flannelette Night Gowns, 40c, 75c and 95c. PALMER'S, 37 Temple Place, over Whitney's; tele. elevator.

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CHICKERING HALL

Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at 8.15. Piano-forte recital by

JULIAN PASCAL
HELEN ALLEN HUNT, contralto, assisting artist.
Seats \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents, on sale at the hall.

JORDAN HALL
Monday Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3.
SONG RECITAL BY

Dr. Ludwig Wullner
Accompanist, COENRAAD V. BOS.
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, at Symphony Hall.

Leading Events in Athletic World—New Records Made

CREW TO RECEIVE FILLEY CUPS FOR BUMPING RACES

Mount Auburn Street Crew Will Receive Trophies for Winning Fall Dormitory Races on the Charles.

AN ENGLISH IDEA

The Mt. Auburn Street crew, which won the fall bumping races at Harvard, will receive their trophies tonight at a meeting of the members of all the competing crews, from B. Apthorp Gould, '00, the popular instructor in philosophy, who first presented the cups in 1906. Two cups will be given. One is a perpetual challenge cup, which is kept for a year by the winning crew and then put up for competition again. The other is won permanently as a trophy of the victory. Claverly Hall crew has won the cups for the last two years. They are given in honor of O. D. Filley, '06, captain and stroke of the university crew for two successive years, 1905-06.

Four other crews are invited, Beck-Hampden-Fairfax, Claverly, Thayer and Randolph. Each dormitory tries to get up a crew, but one or more often fails to get enough suitable men from among its members, and then two and sometimes three dormitories combine. The final race of the bumping series for which the cups are awarded was rowed on the Charles river basin Oct. 31. The members of the winning crew were: Stroke, F. R. Maxwell, '10; 7, M. H. Richardson, '09; 6, F. Newton, '12; 5, E. W. Ellis, '11; 4, R. G. Henderson, '10; 3, E. B. Robins, '10; 2, L. W. Hill, '10; bow, J. C. Hurd, '10; cox, H. P. Faxon, '12.

Races Afford Valuable Exercise.

Bumping races in crew work take the place of the scrub and inter-class series of games in football, track and baseball. They furnish a healthy competition and exercise for less experienced oarsmen who do not make the varsity squad and afford preliminary training and development for many men who later become varsity rowers. There are plenty of shells at the two boat clubs so that everybody who is interested in rowing has an opportunity to take part in these races.

No fall rowing by the freshman class was indulged in this year and consequently the only preliminary training which the freshmen will get this year was through these bumping races. The idea of holding them came from the bumping races which are held between crews representing the various colleges of Oxford and Cambridge universities in England. Since they were started at Harvard, they have become very popular and have done much in assisting the varsity coaches to turn out oarsmen who are able to hold their own with those of Yale and Cornell.

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BOWLERS MAKE HIGH SCORES

Boston Athletic Association and Colonial Teams Break Even in Their Match—Philbrick Makes Record.

Some good rolling was recorded in the matches bowled by teams of the Boston Amateur League last night. The B. A. A. rollers split even with the Colonial five. As a result standing figures made this season were broken.

It is not often that two teams bowl a total of 3108 in a single match, but by reason of the exceptionally brilliant individual work done by members of both sides this remarkable fall was recorded. Philbrick, of the B. A. A., had a three-string total of 353, his first single being 110. House of the Colonials outrolled him in the initial string by nine pins. In the rolling of the second string Hutchinson came to the front with a single of 125, while Fuller had one pin less and Philbrick recorded 120.

BOSTON AMATEUR PIN LEAGUE.

At the B. A. A. Alleys.

B. A. A.	1	2	3	Total
Hutchinson	90	125	111	326
McAndrews	88	94	107	290
Blake	101	96	93	290
Philbrick	110	129	123	362
Fuller	100	124	95	319
Totals	489	559	525	1573

COLONIAL.

House	119	94	106	319
Cummings	87	101	94	282
Driscoll	102	90	118	310
L. Bean	108	118	114	340
A. Bean	82	93	109	284
<hr/>				
Totals	498	496	541	1535

At the Dudley Club.

WINTHROP Y. C.

Erft	93	98	86	277
Wiseley	78	99	81	258
Erft	103	91	85	279
Whitney	92	123	96	311
Snaw	91	89	89	269
Totals	457	491	437	1385

DUDLEY.

Mitchell	105	94	90	289
Armstrong	74	73	103	250
Brady	84	87	103	274
Freeman	96	83	90	269
Totals	457	438	475	1370

MANY RACES OPEN TO SWIMMERS

Boston Athletic Association to Hold Tournament at Sportsman's Show—Handicap and Scratch Events.

The Boston Athletic Association announces that it is to hold a swimming tournament in connection with the Sportsman's show, which is to be held in Mechanics' building, beginning Dec. 24, and continuing for 11 nights, and it is hoped by the management that several members of the Olympic swimming team will be among the contestants. Charles Daniels, Joseph Ruddy, C. D. Trubebach, L. B. Goodwin of New York, Gaidzik of Chicago, Grote of St. Louis and Rich of Brookline have already been invited to compete.

Information regarding the tournament may be obtained from George V. Brown of the B. A. A., and the entries will close on Tuesday, Dec. 17, with Richard E. Follette, Back Bay postoffice.

The management has arranged for the different events, the dates for which will be set later. Scratch races, 25 yards, 50 yards, 100 yards, 440 yards, 880 yards and one mile; handicap events, plunge for distance, 50 yards, 100 yards, 300 yards and 440 yards swim.

In addition there will also be a hurry-scurry race, costume race, 50 yards; novice, open relay race, fancy diving, high diving, water baseball, water polo, duck race, novelty races, submarine swim for distance, hurdle race, canoe tilting, relay race open to high schools of Boston, college and club races. Several women's races will also be arranged.

CHANGE STYLE IN BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK—The National Billiard Association has decided to change the style of billiards to be played in the class A amateur championship this year. Heretofore the 14-inch balk line game has been played but it will be the 18-inch, two shots in game this next spring. The date for the meeting has not yet been named.

Calvin Demarest, who won the title last year, has sent a letter to the association, in which he declares that he has retired from the amateur ranks. He also returned the trophy to the National Billiard Association and it was decided to leave it in the care of the Lieberkranz until further notice.

BROOKLYNS WANT DAHLEN.

NEW YORK—Efforts are being made to get President Dovey of the Boston National League baseball club to release shortstop William Dahlen to the Brooklyn team that he may become manager in place of Donovan. It is said that President Pulliam is being asked to use his influence in the matter. Mr. Dovey has a very good opinion of Dahlen's worth to the Boston team and says that while he would like to help him to a better position he considers him too valuable to release at this time.

NEW RECORD MADE IN FIVE-MILE RUN AT INDOOR MEET

Thomas Collins Lowers Mark Which Has Stood Over Twenty Years—Sheppard a Winner Over Gissing.

HARVARD MAN WINS

NEW YORK—In one of the most wonderful races ever run in an indoor championship meet, Thomas Collins, a member of the Irish-American A. C., lowered the record for the five-mile run last night by covering the distance in the fast time of 25 minutes and 19.2 seconds, breaking the old record of 25 minutes 23.3 seconds made by E. C. Carter in 1887.

Harvard scored a victory in the three standing jumps. After finishing second in the standing high jump, S. C. Lawrence disposed of a big field, including Platt Adams of the New York A. C., in the three standing jumps with a leap of 32 ft. 10 in. Lawrence later finished third in the pole vault for height.

As on the previous night the members of the Irish-American A. C. outclassed the opponents as a team, accumulating a grand total of 84 points, while the New York A. C. athletes tallied only 26. J. J. Eller of the Irish-American A. C. was the greatest individual point winner, with 15 points, securing first in the 150-yard run, and the 220 and 300-yard hurdle races.

The final point score was:

Irish-American A. C.	84
New York A. C.	26
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11
Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	11

THE SUMMERS

Sixty-yard dash—Won by Robert Cloughan, Irish-American A. C.; J. F. O'Connell, New York A. C., second; R. Reed, Gordon House A. C., third. Time 63.5s.

150-yard dash—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; R. E. Coggins, Pastime A. C., second; F. Lukeman, Montreal A. C., third. Time 10s.

300-yard hurdle race—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; M. Dwight, Princeton A. A., second; O. F. gan, Irish-American A. C., third. Time 37.2.5s.

600-yard run—Won by Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; Charles Bacon, Irish-American A. C., second; H. Gissing, unattached, third. Time 1m 14.4.5s.

Five-mile run—Won by Thomas Collins, Irish-American A. C.; W. C. Bailey, N. Y. A. C., second; F. G. Bellar, N. Y. A. C., third. Time 25m 19.2.5s.

Three-mile walk—Won by Sam Liebgold, Pastime A. C.; B. Mann, Pastime A. C., second; J. F. Crowley, Irish-American A. C., third; Louis Liebgold, Pastime A. C., fourth. Time 24m 10s.

Putting the 24-pound shot—Won by W. W. Coe, Boston A. A.; 34ft 11 1/2 in.; S. P. Gilles, New York A. C., second, 32ft 2 in.; H. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., third, 30ft 10 in.

Pole vault for height—Won by C. Veselin, Princeton University A. A., 11ft 2 in.; S. C. Lawrence, Harvard A. A., second, 11ft; J. L. Barr, Harvard A. A., third 10ft 6 in.

Three standing broad jumps—Won by S. C. Lawrence, Harvard A. A., 32ft 10 in.; I. Adams, N. Y. A. C., second, 31ft 11 1/2 in.; L. P. Packard, Irish-American A. C., third, 31ft 4 1/2 in.

Standing high jump—Tie for first place between J. A. Biller, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and P. W. Adams, N. Y. A. C., with 4ft 11 in.; S. C. Lawrence, Harvard A. A., third, 4ft 10 in. Biller won the jump off with 4ft 11 in.

ORVILLE WRIGHT TO GO TO FRANCE

DAYTON, O.—Orville Wright, who has been confined to his home here since his arrival from the hospital at Fort Meyer, has so far recovered that he announces his intention to visit France at once. The trip will be undertaken possibly next week.

"It is out of the question to think of outdoor flights at Fort Meyer during the winter. In France I will relieve my brother Wilbur, who will come home."

PLAYERS RECEIVE SCHOOL LETTER.

Those players who were members of this year's Somerville high school football team were awarded sweaters and the school letter last night by the athletic association of the school. Both the sweater and the letter were awarded to the following: Dickerman, McDonald, Cousins, Gustin, Mitchell, Woodman, E. Garland, B. Garland, Russell, Colman, Nolan, Forz, Lease, Jarvis, Howard, Hurley, Caldwell, Manager Chatham, Hunnewell and Donahue. Sweaters were awarded to freshmen Parks and Millmore, who played in the latter part of the Rindge game, and to Mixer, who started the year as captain of the team but who resigned.

M. I. T. CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

Entries for the Technology handicap cross-country run close tomorrow. The run will be held next Saturday afternoon over a very difficult eight-mile course, starting and finishing at Highland Station, Roxbury.

DORANDO PIETRI TO RUN LONGBOAT

Italian Marathon Conqueror of Hayes to Meet Famous Indian Runner in Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for a race between Dorando Pietri, the famous Italian runner who recently defeated Olympic Champion J. J. Hayes in a 26-mile race Thanksgiving eve, and Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, to be held in Madison Square Garden Dec. 15.

Dorando's recent defeat of Hayes who brought the Marathon honors to the United States, led him to seek a contest with the Indian who has long been the idol of Canadian enthusiasts. Longboat had insisted that he needed a full month for preparatory training, but this was finally waived. Dorando had broken training immediately after his defeat of Hayes, but his trainers say that he is in good shape.

The full distance of the 1908 Marathon, 26 miles 385 yards, will be run.

BEGIN PRACTISE AT BOSTON COLLEGE

Practise was started yesterday by the Boston College basketball squad which reported to Capt. John W. Churchward, '11, and Manager Maurice McLaughlin, '09. Among the candidates were Doyle '11, Bailey '12, Murphy '11, Pearce '10, Malone '10, Greene '11, Hartigan '11, Cummings '11, Parle '11, Hurd '12, Buckley '10, Dunfee '11, Fitzpatrick '12, O'Keefe '11, O'Kane '09. The schedule:

Dec. 9, M. I. T. at Tech.; Dec. 12, Lowell Textile at Lowell; Dec. 15, New Hampshire State at Durham; Dec. 19, open; Jan. 9, Bridgewater Normal at Bridgewater; Jan. 13, Holy Cross at Worcester; Jan. 20, Amherst at Amherst; Jan. 23, Massachusetts Aggies at M. A. C.; Jan. 30, Connecticut Aggies at Storrs; Feb. 3, Cushing Academy at Ashburton.

A game with Georgetown will probably be played on the southern college's trip north, and a contest with Holy Cross may be arranged in Boston.

MEET TO DECIDE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Manager Karl D. Fernstrom of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team has announced the date for the annual indoor championship class meet, it will be held on the evening of Friday, Jan. 8, 1909.

The events will be as follows: 55-yard dash, 40-yard high hurdles, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, high jump, pole vault and shot put. Prizes will be awarded to those finishing first in each event and class numerals to all other point winners. Points will be counted for all men who finish first, second, third or fourth.

The weight squad starts work on Monday, Dec. 7, in the vacant lot at the foot of Clarendon street and Coach Knolly has arranged to be with the squad three afternoons a week. The following men completed last year and are expected to come out again this year: F. A. Burton, O. V. Chamberlain, M. Flagg, L. D. Nisbit, M. R. Scharff and J. B. Walcott.

The candidates for the indoor track team will start work at the gymnasium Tuesday, Dec. 8, and from then on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

... Notes From Field of Sport ...

L. E. Leveghworth, right end of the Hamilton College football team, has been elected captain for next year.

Frank McLain, center of this year's Vanderbilt University football team, and son of Congressman McLain of Mississippi, has been elected captain of the football team for next year.

A. E. Regnier, '10, captain of next year's football team at Brown, is also captain of the basketball team. Since he has been in college he has played on the varsity basketball, football and baseball teams.

Much of the speed and sureness on catching punts which have characterized the Carlisle football teams, has been due to the basketball practise which they are put through by Coach Warner.

Next year Pennsylvania loses seven members of this year's eleven. Draper and Gaston, tackles, Captain Hollenback, fullback, Reinath, quarterback, Scarlett, end, and Manier and Means, half-backs, will all graduate this year.

Frank W. Cavanaugh is being mentioned at Hanover, N. H., as the probable successor of Dr. J. C. O'Connor as head coach of the Dartmouth football team. Mr. Cavanaugh is an old Dartmouth football player, having been on the 1895-C eleven. Since leaving college he has had considerable success in coaching college and preparatory school eleven, and the majority of undergraduates look upon him as a promising successor to Dr. O'Connor. He coached this year's Worcester Academy team, which had a very successful season.

BASEBALL CHIEFS TO DISCUSS THE MINOR LEAGUES

Club Owners Will Meet in New York and Act on Questions Relating to Past Season.

TO NAME CHAMPIONS

NEW YORK—The Eastern League and American Association Baseball Club owners who withdrew from the meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues at Chicago, are to hold a meeting in this city Saturday for the purpose of ratifying recommendations of the committee appointed at Buffalo a fortnight ago relative to the appeal to the national commission for higher classification.

These two organizations, which bolted the national association at its meeting in Chicago contend that they do not wish independence but took the action they did to gain privileges which they consider essential.

President Harry Pulliam, of the National League has given out the program for next week's meetings. The board of directors of the National League will meet at the office of the league in the St. James building on Monday next. The National League will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria at noon on Tuesday next. The American League magnates will assemble on Wednesday at the hotel Walcott and much important business will be transacted at these meetings.

National Commission Meets.

The National Commission, of which Augustus Herrmann of Cincinnati, is chairman, and President Ban Johnson, of the American League and President Pulliam of the National, are associate members, will hold sessions during the week. Their deliberations will be guided largely by any action the seceding minor leagues may take that may possibly threaten the stability of organized baseball.

President Pulliam has been long preparing his annual report to the National League. He is highly gratified over the fact that his report will show that during the exciting season of 1908 the list of suspensions imposed on National League managers and players is small compared to those of previous seasons. The National's executive exercised his authority sixteen times during the season, based on complaints from the umpires.

Directors to Name Champions.

At Monday's meeting the board of directors of the National League will decide a question that has agitated the followers of this game all over the country since the close of the season. Under section 57 of the league's constitution it is the function of the directors to officially decide the standing of the clubs in the pennant race. It is known that the directors will decide that New York and Pittsburgh were tied for second place.

Secretary Knowles, of the New York team, is arranging their spring schedule during the southern training trip. He has announced that they will play a series of games next spring with Detroit, champions of the American League. The Detroiters will be training at San Antonio, Tex., while the New Yorkers are doing their preliminary work at Marlin Springs.

Notes From Field of Sport ...

It is a long time since three brothers have been in Harvard at one time and become as prominent in athletics as John, Eliot, and Roger Cutler. John was quarterback of the victorious Harvard football team, Eliot rowed No. 2 in last year's championship crew and Roger rowed No. 6 on the varsity crew this fall and was captain of the winning freshman crew last year.

The new A. A. U. rule which prevents an athlete changing from one club to another until a full year has expired is a good one. It will tend to stop the gathering together of all the stars by one of the larger athletic clubs at the expense of smaller clubs which cannot offer as good inducements for the purpose of winning the annual championships.

Chicago made her tying touchdown against Cornell by means of a triple pass. There was a time about 15 years ago when this play was used to quite an extent and it is surprising that the coaches of the larger colleges have not given it more attention. Its possibilities under the new game are well worth development.

The Michigan University football team will lose a very valuable man next year by the graduation of Schulz, her star center. Schulz has played on the team four years, and during that time has been regarded by most followers of the game as the best center playing the game. He is 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs about 250 pounds. It will be many years before his equal is found on any football team.

HARVARD ELEVEN DINED TONIGHT

Boston Harvard Club Will Entertain Victorious Team at Hotel Somerset—Many Graduates Will Attend.

The victorious Harvard football team will be the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Boston Harvard Club this evening at the Hotel Somerset.

Maj. Henry L. Higginson, '55, will preside at the dinner and John W. Farley, '9, will be toastmaster. Prof. LeBaron R. Briggs, '77, dean of the college and representative of the faculty on the athletic committee, will be one of the speakers. George von L. Meyer, '79, postmaster general of the United States, will be another. The athletic interests will be represented by W. F. Garcelon, '95, graduate manager of the athletic association.

Percy Haughton, '99, coach of the team, and Captain Francis H. Burr, '09, are on the list of speakers. It is more than likely that Hamilton Fish, '10, who is captain of the team for next year, and others of the players will also be called on.

To judge by the responses that have been coming in from the graduates there will be at least 350 present. The undergraduates who have received invitations are going with all the enthusiasm that they had saved up for the bonfire, and are prepared to enjoy the occasion to the utmost. Arrangements for the dinner are in charge of a committee of the club, consisting of W. F. Emerson, '06, Malcolm B. Lang, '02, F. S. Mead, '87, and A. R. Wendell, '06.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR YALE HOCKEY

Three of Last Year's Team in the College—Promising New Candidates—Coach Howard Retained.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Great hopes are entertained here that Yale will have a good hockey team this year. There are three positions left open by graduation. The men left from last year's team are: J. Heron '10, G. C. Fels '08 and L. L. Stanley '10, all of whom are forwards, and H. A. Howe '09, who plays goal. Some promising candidates are: R. S. King '09, point; C. W. Howard '09, forward; and T. Lilley '10 of last year's freshman team.

The team will take a trip during the Christmas vacation. It will go to Pittsburgh on Dec. 30 and stay for four days, when it will play Cornell, the Carnegie Technical school and the Yale alumni of Pittsburgh.

Yale's prospects are not quite as bright as those of Harvard and Princeton. The Yale team has, however, secured the services of an exceptionally good coach, Thomas Howard, who has been coach for the last two years. The schedule of games is as follows:

Jan. 14—Yale vs. Dartmouth.
Jan. 27—Yale vs. Columbia.
Feb. 6—Yale vs. Princeton.
Feb. 13—Yale vs. Harvard.

TUFTS TRACK MEN BEGIN TRAINING

MEDFORD—Tufts track team candidates met yesterday in the team room of Goddard gymnasium Captain C. P. Hubbard, '09, and Manager C. A. Robinson, '09, gave the men instruction as to the training camp discussed the plans for the coming season.

The work from now till Christmas, when Coach J. J. Smith will arrive, will consist of cross-country runs and work on the outdoor track. Indoor meets have been planned this winter with B. A. A., Lawrence Light Guard and Hartford Naval Brigade.

Outdoor training will begin in April, and a meet will be held with University of Maine at Tufts, and toward the end of May the team will take part in the N. E. A. A. meet.

Work began last night with a short cross-country run led by Capt. Hubbard. Among the runners were: Chase, Prentiss, Lincoln, Adams, Curtis, Williams, Towne, Wise, Rickert, Marshall, Marble, Fairbank, Cohen and Gaskin.

NO INDOOR PRACTICE AT HARVARD.

It has been decided not to have any indoor hockey practice at Harvard this year, as has been the custom in past winters. The candidates will not have any regular work until the ice has formed on the artificial rinks in the stadium. There are about 15 candidates out for the various class and varsity teams and the first meeting was held last night when the season's plans were outlined by Captain Willets.

LEAD WELLESLEY SPORTS.

WELLESLEY—Leaders for the various branches of sports at Wellesley college have been appointed for the current year by the athletic association as follows: running, Miss E. F. Mills of Helena, Mon.; tennis, Miss Helen Macdonald of New York; archery, Miss Isadore Douglas of Newton; field hockey, Miss E. M. Robinson of Lawrenceville, N. J.; and golf, Miss K. E. Kushman of Monson.

PORTER TO CAPTAIN CARLISLE.

Scott Porter, the Cheyenne Indian who plays under the name of Little Boy, has been elected captain of next year's Carlisle Indian football team. He played right tackle on this year's team.

WANT ATHLETIC CONTESTS WITH MICHIGAN TEAMS

BETTER POTATOES CULTIVATED BY A SIMPLE METHOD

Intelligent Experiment Results
in Maximum Yield of Tubers
of Uniform and Salable
Size.

SUCCESS IN IDEAL

NEW YORK—Anyone who has dug even a few hills of potatoes must have been struck by the fact that some hills have a larger number of good-sized tubers than other hills, or that some hills were distinctly better than others in some respects. The larger the number of hills dug in an ordinary field the more apparent this fact becomes. Now, the farmer wants to have as large a number of potatoes of salable size as he can get, but until very recently has not been shown how to secure maximum yields. The process is an interesting one and so simple that any one can apply it.

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These specimens are cut in four lengthwise and the pieces planted in consecutive hills. Then a hill is skipped and another four pieces cut from a single specimen planted consecutively, and so on till all are planted, the fifth hill being skipped so that the product of each individual potato may be kept distinct.

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There will still be some, probably more than half of the piles that were not discarded in the first going over but were not good enough to go with the "gilt-edge" piles. These are to be saved separately and used for planting the main crop the second spring. During the second-year the process is the same; the "gilt-edge" "seed" is cut in four, planted and dug; the inferior piles are used for cooking; the second crop of gilt-edge saved for the following season's selective planting; and the piles left after the poor ones and the best ones have been removed are to be saved for the third season's general field planting. The process is continued year after year.

How It Works Out.
The practical results from this process are far more valuable than the small amount of time required to select and care for the "gilt edge" tubers. One man who practiced the system reports that when he started very few of his hills yielded five salable potatoes. He made it a rule to select seed from no hill that had less than five marketable potatoes in it. Then by giving preference to seed from hills that produced more than five he was able in a few years to raise the average of his fields to five, which meant an increase of between 20 and 30 per cent in his annual crops, and all this without making any

change in his methods of cultivation or fertilizing.

This simple system is only one of the ways in which the thinking farmer may improve the yield of his fields. As can be seen it requires no outlay for apparatus or other equipment; merely a little extra time in selecting and saving the seed and a little extra care in storing. For potatoes are best saved by storing in pits or at least in some cold place where they will not freeze nor start to sprout before planting time.

The principal thing in practicing this method, however, is to have a clearly defined ideal and to discard every potato or hill of potatoes that does not approach that ideal. In this way only can progress be made.

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NAVY'S WIRELESS SYSTEM WILL GO ALL OVER EARTH

Method Will Revolutionize
Conduct of War and Myriad
Avenues of Activity in Time
of Peace.

UNCLE SAM IS AWAKE

WASHINGTON—That "the sun never sets on the British flag" is an old proverb. Lately the sun "has become averse to setting on the American flag also, and with the extension of territory under the stars and stripes has come the development of a new ambition. Plans are being worked up in the war, navy and state building here of a system of wireless communication that is to eclipse everything previously dreamed of in the service of security and information. It is nothing less than this: that from navy staff headquarters at any time it is desired, the chief will be able to call up any American naval vessel, no matter in what remote corner of the globe it may be, and receive an answer.

"Location of Ships."
This will revolutionize not only the conduct of war, but the myriad avenues of activity of the navy in time of peace. The use of wireless now minimizes the danger of shipwreck at sea, for the exact location of a ship in distress, provided it carries wireless equipment, can be determined. With the ships of the navy always within call from department headquarters in Washington, it will be easy to dispatch a cruiser or other powerful and swift sailing vessel to render mechanical assistance, take off passengers or to carry supplies.

Arctic exploration will be robbed of half its perils, for polar parties need never be out of the zone of communication with civilization, while the patrol ships of the navy on duty in northern seas will always be practically within hailing distance of the White House, and hence ready to execute the people's bidding without delay.

There is an immense amount of power in the hands of a single navy captain, when with his ship and crew he is the sole representative of the United States on some disturbed station, 10,000 miles from any American port; but he will have immensely more power when from the bridge of his battleship he is able to call up Washington, report direct to the head of his department, and invoke the entire naval and military strength of the United States, if needful, to help him.

Work Soon to Begin.
The beginning of this system of modern nomenclature will have been made when a high-power, long distance station which is in contemplation, is built in Washington. Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, chief of the equipment bureau, has announced the general scheme. The details are the subject of future work and experimentation. Work on the Washington, or central station will be begun in the near future.

High power stations, similar to this one, will be established along the Pacific coast, while the next step will be a long stride out into the Pacific. Hawaii, Guam, Samoa and the Philippines will be the stepping stones in this, Uncle Sam's wireless march across the Pacific. The calls to the more remote seas will, of necessity, have to be made in relays, but the relay stations will be no more of a hindrance to direct communication than are the various exchanges in calling up a distant city by long distance telephone.

With the oceans of the world, figuratively speaking gathered up and spread out under the White House windows, what a factor the United States will be in maintaining the peace of the world!

PLAN HONDURAS
\$10,000,000 LINE

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—The government of Honduras has granted to an American company the necessary rights to build a railroad from Truxillo, on the Atlantic coast, to Tegucigalpa, the capital on the Pacific. Consul Drew Linard of Costa sends the information concerning this concession.

The company has a capital stock of \$10,000,000, and has been incorporated in Arizona.

The railway will include, in addition to the main line from Truxillo to Tegucigalpa, branches to several prominent cities in the interior. The territory to be penetrated by these lines is practically virgin, and is reported to be exceedingly rich in gold, silver, copper, iron and mahogany, with evidences of coal and petroleum in close proximity to the adopted survey.

The total length of the road, when completed, will approximate 350 miles; the grading will be "heavy" and include a large percentage of rock excavation. The track is to be standard gauge, of 70-pound steel, and all material used for construction purposes, superstructure, and rolling stock will be of American manufacture.

PASCAL PLAYS THURSDAY.
Julian Pascal of New York, a former student of Krause, will be heard in a pianoforte recital at Chickering hall next Thursday evening. His program will include compositions by Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and one or two of his own works. Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto, will be the assisting artist.

A TRULY CHARITABLE SPIRIT.
There is a man in Kansas with a truly charitable spirit. He provided on Thanksgiving day a dinner for 1000 children and gave strict instructions that his name was to be kept a secret. —Kansas Exchange.

Tonight's Events in or Near Boston

Annual dinner of Middlesex Bar Association, Young's hotel—6 p. m.
Harvard Club Dinner to football team, Hotel Somerset—6 p. m.

E. F. Hartman speaks on Jamaica Plain civic improvement at Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain—8 p. m.

A. Marin La Mesle lectures at Boston City Club—8 p. m.
Guglielmo Ferrero lectures in Lowell Institute course, Huntington hall—8 p. m.

Discussion of international exchange of professors at Twentieth Century Club—8 p. m.
Mayor Hibbard speaks on municipal problems at the Congregational Church, Allston—8 p. m.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL TRAINS FILIPINOS

Youths of the Islands Given
An Opportunity to Learn
Navigation Under U. S.
Navy Supervision.

MANILA—One of the practical features of the educational system maintained by the United States in these islands is the Philippine Nautical Training school, which is conducted by the civil government of the islands, with the co-operation of the navy.

The school, which is intended to train Filipino youths for positions on the bridge and in the engine rooms of the merchant marine, is directly under the control of the bureau of education, but among the staff of teachers employed is a naval officer detailed for that work from the fleet by the navy department at Washington.

Practical Work Required.
The work of the school is not intended to supplant actual seafaring as a means of educating officers for the merchant service, but is supplementary of practical work in seamanship. The complete course takes four years, and comprises practical work in navigation upon a ship furnished by the United States navy.

The basis of the course is a thorough drill in mathematics, while scientific and landmark navigation are taught as a matter of course. The navigation of the inter-island seas, both by the United States army transport service and by the mercantile marine, is done by reference to the well-known landmarks of the coastline, familiarity with which constitutes a part of a local pilot's or officer's equipment.

Chance to Earn Promotion.
It is contemplated that the boys will graduate into the lowest grades of ships officers and engineers, to receive the benefit of actual life at sea and earn promotion by efficiency. None of the graduates of the school will ever receive first or second officers' or masters' papers without having served one or more years afloat to get them.

Scattered up and down the narrow inter-island waterways are native pilots or "practicos" on whom the masters of vessels rely for guidance through the treacherous currents. This corps of pilots will likewise be recruited from among the graduates of the nautical school who are representatives of some of the best native and half-caste Spanish families of the island community.

ELECTIONS HELD
IN SEVEN CITIES

Six Re-elect Mayors and
Four Vote For No-License
—Marlboro and New Bedford Reversing Old Policy.

Six of the seven Massachusetts cities where elections occurred Tuesday re-elected their present mayors. In Fitchburg the present executive was not a candidate for another term.

On the no-license issue New Bedford and Marlboro reversed the custom of years and voted against license. Quincy and Waltham the other no-license cities, have been in that class for some time. Fitchburg, Pittsfield and Northampton voted in favor of license.

Following is a brief summary of the results:
FITCHBURG—M. Frederick O'Connell, Mayor; license.
MARLBORO—Henry Parsons, Mayor; no-license.

NEW BEDFORD—William J. Bullock, Mayor; no-license.
NORTHAMPTON—James W. O'Brien, Mayor; license.

PITTSFIELD—William H. MacInnis, Mayor; license.
QUINCY—William T. Shea, Mayor; no-license.

WALTHAM—Edward A. Walker, Mayor; no-license.

FIVE CITIES VOTE
FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Seven Massachusetts cities Tuesday had an opportunity to vote on the question of playgrounds as provided by the referendum bill of the last Legislature. Five of them voted in its favor, namely, Quincy, New Bedford, Fitchburg, Marlboro and Pittsfield. Waltham did not vote on the question and Northampton voted against it. This leaves a possible 24 cities to vote. The bill goes into effect in any city where it is accepted. The question of expense is most urged by those who oppose it. The answer that is given to this is that the development of healthy, happy children more than offsets it. The playgrounds in Chicago cost the city about 23 cents for each man paying taxes on \$10,000. The Massachusetts Civic League, which is urging the acceptance of the bill, is gratified at the interest being taken in the question.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "The Great Divide."

MAJESTIC, "The Chaperon."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "A Message From Mars."

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

CASTLE SQUARE, "The House of a Thousand Candles."

WATCH EFFORT TO PUT MANILA HAT ON FREE LIST

Interest Centers About Manufacture of Headgear in the Philippines by Natives Since Tariff Discussion.

COST IS \$30 TO \$50

MANILA—The movement headed by Col. E. D. McAuliff of Auburn, Me., to get Philippine hats on the "free tariff list" is exciting considerable interest, inasmuch as the manufacture of hats of great serviceability and curious workmanship is one of the most important industries of the islands.

Properly speaking there are no "Manila hats," the hats being made in various sections of the archipelago more or less remote from the capital. All classes of hats can be obtained in Manila, although the finest of them have to be woven especially to order. There are two classes of hats woven in the islands which interest the foreign trade. They are known locally as the Baling hat and the Tayabas hat, from the towns in which the two types are chiefly made. Baling is situated in Bulacan province, a few hours' ride by rail north of Manila, and is the center of a great hat-weaving industry.

Almost every house in the district is devoted to the purposes of hat manufacture, every member of each family bearing some part in the work, at various seasons when trade is brisk. The hats of Baling are woven double and are very soft and pliable. The finest of them, which can be crumpled up like a silk handkerchief or pulled through a fairly large finger ring without injuring them, are woven from the fibres of the bejoco (pronounced bay-hoo-ko), or native rattan. This grows wild in the swamps of the islands in great quantities. The coarser kinds are woven of split bamboo. A very fine hat of this description is made by the natives of Iloilo, the second largest city of the islands, on the island of Panay, but being of the same class as the Baling hats they are known by the same name.

Tayabas is the principal town of a province of the same name, at the southern end of the island of Luzon, on which Manila is situated. The hats made there are woven singly, and while some are very fine ones are manufactured, they are not as popular with foreigners as those of Baling, for one reason that the latter are so woven that they can be adjusted to any head, whereas the Tayabas hats are made in fixed sizes.

The finer Philippine hats are regarded as highly as are the famous hats of Panama, being much lighter and very durable if properly treated at the time of shaping up. Some of them cost as high as from \$30 to \$50 apiece and take a year to make, being woven under water.

STUDENTS WILL
PLAY "EGMONT"

Deutscher Verein of Michigan University Making Preparations to Bring Out Goethe's Play.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—"Egmont," Goethe's noted drama, will be presented by the Deutscher Verein of the University of Michigan this year. So far as is known, this play has never before been presented by any dramatic organization in America. "Egmont" has been produced very successfully in Germany, and it will be the endeavor of the Verein members to maintain the high standard of production which was set for Goethe's play in the fatherland.

The well known "folk scenes" will require about 25 students, while the cast proper calls for 19 more men and women. The play is being read in most of the German classes this year. The edition of "Egmont" prepared by Prof. Max Winkler of the German faculty will be used in the production.

Rehearsals of the orchestra and chorus of "The Messiah" have begun. This oratorio will be presented by musicians of the city on two nights, Dec. 7 and 8, for the benefit of the Federation of Charities.

Two classical plays, "A Curious Mishap," by Goldini, and "A Blot on the Scutcheon," by Browning, will be given by the Donald Robertson company of players as two numbers of the Students' Lecture Association course on the campus this year.

AUTO FEE TAKEN
FROM THE TOWNS

CONCORD, N. H.—By the supreme court decision recently handed down, all fines imposed on violators of the automobile law in New Hampshire and all forfeitures of cash bail go to the treasury of the county instead of

U. S. MINT MAKES UNIVERSAL COIN FOR NEW SYSTEM

Monetary Meeting Will Be
Held in Holland Next Year,
But Interchangeable Pieces
Are in Existence Now.

WASHINGTON—Now that the international language seems to be under way, the next thing to receive attention will be international money. It will be taken up at the monetary convention in Holland in 1909. Some of the countries of Europe have coins which circulate interchangeably. Spain, France and Italy have an arrangement by which the peseta, franc and lira pass freely at equal value.

International coinage has been considered extensively before, but all endeavors to bring the United States into line with any other country in this matter have failed. Three times a plan to bring about a system of international coinage has progressed to the point where experimental coins were made at the United States mint. The first time was the outcome of an international monetary conference in 1867, in which 20 different nations were represented. It was proposed to strike off gold coins of the denomination of 25 francs for international use.

A Reduction of Value

To bring the United States \$5 gold piece to the value of 25 francs it would be necessary to reduce its value 17 1/2 cents. The British sovereign would have had to undergo a similar reduction. The change was distasteful to both Great Britain and the United States. It was suggested as a compromise that the United States gold dollar be taken as a basis, which would raise the standard rather than lower it. This proposal, however, did not meet with favor.

The French mint the same year struck off a coin according to the requirements considered by the convention. It was about the size of a \$5 gold piece and bore on the obverse the laureled head of Napoleon III. On the reverse a cent enclosed the inscription "5 Dollars 25 Francs." Three specimens of this coin were given to Samuel B. Ruggles, the United States delegate to the convention, for presentation to the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the treasury of the United States and a fourth was given to Mr. Ruggles himself. One of these coins was sold last year for \$35. The United States made the companion piece to this coin the following year. It bore the Liberty head on the obverse, while on the reverse a wreath of oak and laurel leaves enclosed the inscription "5 Dollars 25 Francs." The American specimens of this were never done in gold, so far as is known, but in copper and aluminum.

Dies for Ten-Dollar Coin.

In 1874 Dana Bickford of New York suggested to the director of the mint, Dr. Linderman, a coin for circulation in five European countries. Dies were prepared for it. It was to be of the denomination of \$10 and its value was to be expressed in terms of sterling money, marks, crowns, guineas and francs. This, however, did not meet with success in Congress.

Mr. Bickford subsequently proposed the adoption to two international coins—a half dollar and \$10 piece. The silver piece was to be expressed in terms of sterling, marks, crowns, florins, pesetas and francs. The gold coin was designed to be expressed in terms of rubles, sterling, marks, crowns, guineas and francs. Dies for these coins, however, were not made, so far as is known.

The last attempt at a United States international gold coin was made in 1879 at the mint. It was to have an even value of 400 cents, which was close in value to the Austrian 8-florin piece, French 20-franc Italian 20-lira, Spanish 20-pesetas and Dutch 8-florins. Specimens were struck in gold, silver and copper, and in 1880 a specimen of similar character was struck in gold. That was as far as the matter ever went. As high as \$300 has been paid for one of the specimens.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Is Real Canadian "Man of the Hour"



RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G. C. M. G., M. P., PREMIER OF CANADA
SINCE 1896.
(He Was Re-elected Recently for a Term of Five Years.)

OTTAWA—The Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., M. P., leader of the Liberal party, has been premier of Canada for 12 years and has recently carried his party successfully through another year term of office.

He is considered the most gifted parliamentary orator as yet known to the country, and the only man in either party, during the last decade who has shown unmistakable proofs of possessing the qualities of a leader. After a classical course at L'Assomption College, he was a newspaper editor for a short time, entered the legal profession in 1869, and upon his first appearance at court in Montreal was most favorably commented upon by the presiding judge.

Sir Wilfrid's parliamentary career began in 1871 when the federation of provinces into a united Dominion was only in its infancy. He has remained a member of Parliament continuously since that date and is therefore conversant with the political, commercial and geographical development of the country, with the struggles and achievements of both parties and the various policies advanced by either.

Enters Cabinet in 1877.

In 1877 he had reached the position of cabinet minister. The Liberals being in power at that time, and during the subsequent 18 years of Conservative rule he rose to the highest position possible in his own party, that of "leader of the opposition," holding the place for nine years. He is credited with maintaining the duties of this not over-venial post with admirable tact and courtesy while he patiently awaited the country's regaining sufficient confidence in the Liberals again to entrust them with the reins of government. This occurred at the 1896 elections and although he has noticeably receded from some of the more radical propositions of his early platform, the allegiance of his party remained unshaken.

Of the many important undertakings under his leadership, the location and partial construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, is the greatest. It traverses hitherto almost unexplored country rich in minerals and pulpwood and promising great stretches of agricultural land for the future.

Plans Ship Canal.

Following its completion, Sir Wilfrid expresses himself in favor of the construction of the Georgian Bay ship canal, extensive and thorough surveys for which are now finished, authorized and financed entirely during his regime. This is a work of international interest, judging by the reports from around Chicago and from the interest of British capitalists.

A relatively smaller but wholly characteristic work manifests the aesthetic temperament inseparable from the true "son of France." For the purpose of beautifying the capital the premier has instituted an "improvement commission," whose work it is to take advantage of all vacant government property notably along the waterways adjacent to the city and to acquire other properties if needed, to provide a system of parks and driveways situated to the best advantage. This has been done so admirably that many unsightly wastes have been transformed into picturesque gardens and naturally advantageous locations have been beautified and rendered easily accessible. The whole threaded together, constitutes miles of driveways, connecting most of the interesting points in the capital and its vicinity.

Funds from Annual Grant.

The funds for this work are provided by an annual grant from the government which the premier considers justly due to the city because of the extent of the non-taxable government property and official buildings within its limits.

When outlining this policy of civic improvement, he said he purposed making the Canadian capital "the Washington of the North," and this phrase has remained a byword.

Whether intentionally or only because of "the force of circumstances" the feeling of conflict between the interests of the United States and Canada has been considerably lessened during the past few years of Liberal supremacy.

BOHEMIA DARES AUSTRIAN RULER

PRAGUE, Bohemia—The Czech populace is assuming a dangerously anti-dynastic attitude and it is said that martial law will be proclaimed shortly. The mob has dared the Emperor, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and the whole dynasty by burning the black and yellow flag of the House of Hapsburg. No Austro-German is safe in the streets of Prague and even subjects of Emperor William are grossly insulted. The police are extremely reluctant to interfere, the majority being either Czech themselves or sympathizers with the Czech cause. It has, therefore, been decided to order German troops to the riotous districts even at the risk of provoking open rebellion.

A tidal wave of pan-Slavism is breaking over Austria and many foreigners who witnessed these wild pro-Serb demonstrations and the evident feeling of solidarity between the Czechs and the numerous southern Slavs (Croats, Slovenes and Serbians) who took part in the riots, are wondering if this is not the beginning of the end of the dual monarchy.

Unexpected and highly significant was the enthusiastic and perfectly spontaneous cheering of England, a thing quite unknown and hitherto uncalculated in Bohemia. Britain's attitude toward the Southern Slavs has earned her the friendship of the whole Slav world. It is the realization of this new factor that is causing such deep concern in Vienna where the Czech excesses are recognized as treasonable.

OXFORD SCORNS DRINKING STUDENT

Intemperate Men at English University Looked Upon With Contempt, Declares An Old Tutor.

LONDON—Students that drink are no longer admired at Oxford, is the declaration of a tutor who has been in residence at the university 40 years. Drinking has gone out almost entirely, he says, and has become bad form. To be a "blood" used to be considered a fine thing, but now, instead of chaffing, it is met with contempt.

This is but one of the many spirited replies that Oxford men have made recently to attacks upon the undergraduate personnel of the university, one by the Bishop of Birmingham, who declared that a ridiculously great proportion of young men go to Oxford to have a good time and not for any serious purpose.

Friends of the university have found more grounds for satisfaction in the success which has followed Lord Curzon's appeal for the sum of \$1,250,000 for further endowment of the university. One of the most notable contributors is the King of Siam, who in contributing \$100,000 wrote that a university was most successful when most nearly bankrupt; his meaning being that it was most successful when it was making the fullest use of its wealth and power.

BALDWIN APPLE CROWN PRINCE AT NATIONAL SHOW

Purpose of Exhibition Is to
Demonstrate the Food Value
of the Fruit and Its Numer-
ous By-Products.

PROFIT FOR WEST

While "King Apple" is being crowned king of the world, as the culmination of a long series of ceremonies, at the National apple show in Spokane, Wash., from Dec. 7 to 12, Boston will be the center of the observances in the East. The Baldwin apple originated in Middlesex county, out a little way from Boston, to the north, in the southern edge of the town of Wilmington, and if the apple is king of the world the Baldwin is certainly the crown prince, and will share the honors with the memory of "Deacon" Thompson, who first brought it to public notice.

In Boston and vicinity offerings of fruit will be sent to the hospitals, orphanages and homes for the aged, and all places where ordinarily fruits are considered somewhat of a luxury. Dealers will make special displays of the fruit in their stores and windows, and all over the country horticultural societies and pomological associations will make special efforts to have the king of fruits fittingly honored.

In the southwestern states the school children will be given apples and will receive special instruction in planting and caring for apple trees.

Demand for the Apple.

One of the purposes of the national apple show is to demonstrate the food value of the apple and its numerous by-products. Among the results contemplated are an increased demand for the apple, and, by reason of increased consumption, cleaner and better grown fruit and more of it. Every means is to be exhausted for stimulating interest in this noble fruit.

Any grower in the world is eligible to exhibit his products at Spokane, without charge. One of the most interesting exhibits will be that of "the perfect apple." The largest apple, of regular shape, with perfect stem and calyx, and without a blemish, is to be reproduced in bronze, heavily gold plated, and presented to the grower of the perfect apple selected as the type. A prize of \$100 is offered for any improvement on present methods of packing apples.

Twenty-Five Million Barrels This Year. Figures compiled by the United States department of agriculture show that 1898 was the banner year of the apple industry in this country, in which the yield was 69,336,000 barrels. In 1907 it had fallen off to 25,000,000 barrels, which is estimated to be the yield for the current year.

The grovers of the West and Northwest pursue to make this show a great educational affair for themselves and the country at large and they believe that it will be the most important event in the history of the apple. Apple grovers near the Rocky mountains have profited by the mistakes of their eastern prototypes, but they are willing to admit that there is much to be learned and they are going about learning it in a systematic way. Irrigation has opened up a new era in the history of the apple, and the production of the fruit is now a national industry, on a substantial basis.

NEW SKYSCRAPER BELOW SIDEWALK

Building in New York Will
Cost \$3,875,000 and Six
Stories Under Ground Are
Rented on Long Lease.

NEW YORK—A 43-story building proposed for the site at 50 Broadway marks the beginning of a new movement in skyscraper construction, for six stories will be underground and they have already been rented on a long lease for a total of \$1,000,000. William C. Hazlett, the architect, told about the plans for the new building.

It will be constructed at a cost of \$3,875,000, of white enameled brick and terra cotta, and will be 536 feet 6 inches tall, the tallest single, compact building in the city. In view of the probable action of the city to limit the height of buildings, it will, according to Mr. Hazlett, be the last of skyscrapers in New York. The Singer and Metropolitan buildings alone in the city tower higher than will be the proposed building, but neither, said Mr. Hazlett, have a compact structure.

When asked how he happened to plan six stories underground, Mr. Hazlett said: "A man asked us how far we proposed to carry the building down into the ground, and I told him about 50 feet. 'If you will carry it down as far as you possibly can,' he said, 'I will rent all the space on a long lease.'"

"I asked him what he wanted to use it for, and he said: 'I won't tell you, but it will be for a legitimate purpose.'"

ESPERANTISTS TO MEET.

The newly formed New England division of the Esperanto Association of North America will hold a general meeting at the Twentieth Century Club building, 3 Joy street, Saturday, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by some of the leading members and plans considered for advancing the cause of Esperanto.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON—Robert Bacon of New York, assistant secretary of state, is talked of in official circles as Secretary Root's successor.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The state has filed a suit against the estate of United States Senator Camden for \$1,770,452, because of no value report under the new tax law.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The U. S. battleship Maine, Rear Admiral Arnold commanding, sailed from the navy yard today for New York.

WASHINGTON—Walter A. Dale of New Hampshire, private secretary to Mr. Newberry, has been appointed confidential clerk to the secretary of the navy.

CLEVELAND, O.—B. F. Keith of Boston has leased the Hippodrome for two years, and may give this city a spring season of grand opera.

NEW YORK—This city is to have a new 43-story skyscraper, six stories to be underground.

WASHINGTON—Herbert L. Satterlee of New York has accepted the appointment as assistant secretary of the navy to succeed Mr. Newberry, who has become head of the department.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Arnold Print Works of North Adams, the Gallup & Houghton Company of North Adams and the Williamstown Manufacturing Company of Williamstown have been sold to a committee of creditors for \$2,550,000.

FITCHBURG—Hundreds of weavers are working three nights a week in the Beoli mills to meet the demands of increased orders.

NEWPORT—Patrick J. Boyle has been elected mayor for the eleventh time.

MILWAUKEE—The rebate charges against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad are being investigated here by a federal grand jury.

CONCORD, N. H.—The supreme court has decided that all forfeitures of cash bail must go to the county treasury instead of the town making the arrest.

BOSTON—Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, a United States army electrical expert, has been brought before a court-martial on several charges.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The strike of the South Baltimore Steel Car & Foundry Company has ended and nearly all of the 800 employees have returned to work.

SALEM, Mass.—Alderman George Lincoln Allen, a member of the present board and a candidate for re-election, has been arrested on a charge of larceny.

LYNN, Mass.—Harris Parker, clerk of the board of public works, has been suspended on charges by a vote of the board of aldermen.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of Secretary Oscar S. Straus of the department of commerce and labor says that the recent business depression has stopped immigration to a large extent. Japanese, in particular, have been coming to this country only in small numbers lately.

NEW YORK—Two city ordinances have been passed prohibiting theatre ticket speculation.

RUTLAND, Vt.—The will of the late Senator Proctor, with the exception of a few gifts including \$10,000 to the Proctor Library Association, leaves his property to his family.

PHILADELPHIA—Habeas corpus appeal in the case of Harry K. Thaw is now before three federal judges.

CLEVELAND, O.—With the sanction of Judge Taylor of the U. S. district court, the Royal Motor Car Company transferred its plant and business to the Royal tourist company. The officers of the new company include George J. Dunham of Boston president.

WELLESLEY—Wellesley College library has received \$1000 from the Abbott Collegiate Association, the income to be used in buying educational books.

NEW YORK—City aldermen have passed an ordinance forbidding the use of cars with flat or broken wheels, which cause unnecessary noise.

SALEM—Samuel A. Porter has been awarded \$150 from the town of Swampscott by a decision of the superior court, for damages caused by the flooding of land due to a clogged culvert.

BANGOR, Me.—Game receipts hold up well for so late in the season. Tuesday's receipts were 64 deer, two moose and two bears, making a total of 2073 deer, 117 moose and 11 bears for the season.

SHERMAN NOT AFTER PRESIDENCY. Vice-President-elect Sherman has reached the zenith of his ambition in public life, according to a speech he made at a banquet in Utica, N. Y. In the course of a long address he said: "Having attained the highest honor I ever expect to attain, I pray that I may not be called any higher. I feel sure I shall always remain one of you."—New York Sun

FOREIGN

LONDON—The English stockholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn flour mills company of Minneapolis voted a reorganization of the company.

VIENNA—In honor of Emperor Francis Joseph's diamond jubilee the city was illuminated brilliantly. The Emperor scoffs at war with any of the Balkan states.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Practically all of the high government officials here have resigned on account of the expected battle between the revolutionists and the government troops.

BERLIN—Experiments made here recently show that dirigible balloons to escape the fire of field pieces and rifles will have to rely solely on their speed.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador recently visited the Grand Vizier of Turkey with a view of effecting an understanding in regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BERLIN—The imperial budget of 1909 is placed at \$716,250,000, of which \$50,750,000 must be borrowed. This latter sum is less than was borrowed in 1908.

MANILA—The Atlantic battleship fleet, under Rear Admiral Sperry, has sailed on its homeward journey. The next port will be Colombo, Ceylon.

When a man has all he wants to spend he doesn't have to care a hang whether you call it an estate or just plain money.

PEACE, NOT WAR, AS CHINA'S GENIUS

PEKIN, China—Sir Robert Hart's utterances regarding China being an international peacemaker in a hundred years do not occasion much surprise as Sir Robert's admiration for the Chinese is well known, as is the genius of the Chinese people, which is characteristically peaceful.

China is a country whose people, since time immemorial, have devoted their best energies and faculties toward the cultivation of the arts of peace. Their best and most gifted men have not been of the warrior class, but scholars have ranked first and business men above military.

The change that has taken place within the past 10 years, the strengthening of the military arm of the government, is simply China's effort to put herself on a basis to assert her own nationality and control her own destinies. That she will utilize her newly developed power to attempt a military conquest of any of her neighbors, nobody who understands the temperament of the Chinese people seriously believes.

STEEL MEN RESUME WORK.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A full force of workmen was put to work in all departments of the big Lalanne Grosjean tin plate sheet-steel and foundry plant this morning for the first time in more than a year.

TO BUILD \$10,000,000 BRIDGE.

NEW YORK—It is reported that the city may have to build a \$10,000,000 suspension bridge to carry Catskill water over the Hudson at Storm King, N. Y.

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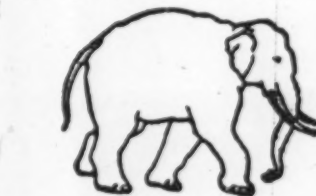


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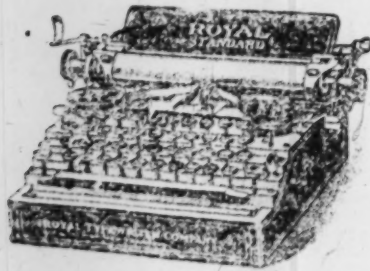
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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCKS TODAY
VERY ERRATIC;
CLOSED WEAK

Low Priced Issues Aggressively Bought and a New High Record Is Made by Rock Island Preferred.

ADVENTURE ACTIVE

The New York Market slumped off a point to two points at the close today. Bull pointers were plentiful among traders before the stock markets opened this morning and the first sales recorded good fractional gains. Considerable strength was displayed by the railroads in Wall street, some of them making gains ranging from a quarter to over a point during the first hour. Rock Island issues again were quite popular, the preferred making a new high record. St. Paul gained nearly a point, Advances also were made by Missouri Pacific, Washburn preferred, Wisconsin Central and other railroad issues. Of the industrials, Consolidated Gas gained over a point. Anaconda was up 1/2 at 50 1/2.

Boosting Low Priced Stocks.
A good deal of comment has been indulged in regarding the upward movement among the low priced rails. Rock Island preferred, for example, is higher than United States Steel although the former never paid a dividend while steel is now paying 2 per cent. It is asserted that manipulation has most to do with the movement and that the "big interests" are boosting prices for the purpose of aiding them to unload the high-priced stocks they are holding. On the other hand some of the speculators insist that it is simply an effort to lift the low-priced issues to a level consistent with their merit.

Rock Island Preferred Higher.
Before noon Rock Island preferred was selling about 61. There was heavy and aggressive buying of the stock around this price. The common also rose in sympathy and good advances were made by Frisco second preferred and Frisco bonds. There was a general upward movement for a good portion of the forenoon, and then a reaction occurred on announcement of gold exports, carrying prices down good fractions. This was followed almost immediately by a recovery, and, aided by shorts covering, stocks rebounded to a higher level. Consolidated Gas, which had gained 1 1/2 per cent in the early trading, lost a part of the advance, but quickly recovered and at noon was selling above 165.

Adventure Is Active.
On the local market Adventure was

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conspicuously active. The stock opened at 10 1/4, a gain of a quarter over last night's closing price, and later made a still further advance to 11 on good buying. Shannon opened 1/4 higher at 18 1/4. Corbin was off 3/4 at 22 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph was off an eighth at 129 1/4. The market grew rather dull before the noon hour and price changes were unimportant.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	85	85 1/2	85 1/8	84 1/2
Amer Car & Foundry	46 1/4	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
Amer Cotton Oil	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Amer Ice Securities	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Amer Locomotive	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/4
Amer Smelt & Refining	93 1/4	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amer Sugar	130 1/4	132 1/2	130 1/8	131 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	129 1/4	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Anaconda	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50
Atlantic Coast Line	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Canadian Pacific	176	176	175 1/4	176
Central Leather	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Chicago Great Western	11 1/4	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/4	38 1/2
Colorado Southern	50 1/4	51 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Consolidated Gas	163 1/4	166 1/2	164 1/8	164 1/8
Delaware & Hudson	156 1/4	156 1/4	156	156
Denver & Rio Grande	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/4	35
Erie	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
General Electric	162 1/2	163 1/4	161	161 1/2
Great Northern pref.	130 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Illinois Central	148	149 1/2	147 1/4	148 1/4
Kansas City Southern	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kansas & Texas	29 1/4	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Louisville & Nashville	122	122	122	122
Missouri Pacific	66	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/4
National Lead	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/4	82 1/4
New York Central	118	118 1/2	117	117 1/4
Norfolk & Western	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Norfolk Southern	42	44	42	42 1/2
Northwestern	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Ont & Western	45 1/2	46 1/2	45	45 1/2
Pennsylvania	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129
Reading	139 1/2	140 1/2	138	138 1/2
Republic Steel	27 1/4	27 1/4	27	27
Rock Island	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4
Sloss-Shofield & L	78 1/4	79 1/2	78 1/4	79 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/4	118 1/4
Southern Railway	25	25	24 1/4	25
St Paul	131 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Texas Pacific	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific	182 1/4	183	181 1/4	181 1/4
U S Rubber	35 1/2	36	35	35 1/2
U S Steel pref.	53 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4
U S Steel com.	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
Wabash	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Western Union	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90
Wisconsin Central	20 1/2	21 1/4	20 1/4	21

a Ex-dividend.

	Opening	High	Low
Am Tel & Tel conv.	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/4
Interboro Met Con 4 1/2's	75	75	74 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2's new	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Reading Gen 4's	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Union Pacific conv 4's	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2

SHIPPING NOTES OF BOSTON PORT

The Leyland liner Bohemian, sailing today at 3 p. m., carries the largest single shipment of wheat leaving Boston this year. Her cargo consists of 170,000 bushels of wheat, 1,010 head of cattle, 200 tons of flour and cereals and a large miscellaneous freight.

According to the officers of the Hansa line steamer Baerenfels, now loading here, a remarkably quick rescue was made by some of her crew on the voyage over. Three days out a stoker jumped overboard just after coming on deck from his watch below.

"Although the fellow jumped overboard with the evident intention of making away with himself," said the second officer of the Baerenfels, "the cold salt water quickly brought him to his senses and he swam like a rat. In the meantime our engines had been stopped and reversed, in order to bring us to as quickly as possible, and while this was going on a boat had been dropped from her davits, manned and was pulling away towards the bobbing black speck of humanity far back on the yellow-green waters in the Baerenfels's wake. Just nine minutes after the cry of 'man overboard' the stoker was unceremoniously dragged into the rescuing boat, and in less than 30 minutes after the time he struck the water the man was in his bunk, and the Baerenfels once more plowing her nose through the Atlantic on her way to Boston."

Arrivals of fishermen at T wharf today were as follows: Nautilus 2000 pounds, Rob Roy 55,000 pounds, Terranova 53,000 pounds, Manhasset 33,000 pounds, Good Luck 22,000 pounds. Haddock 30 c to buyers at 82 c to 83 per hundred weight; large cod 83; small cod 83; pollock 81.

The American Asiatic line steamer Jessierie from Yokohama and the Philippines, docked today at the New Haven docks, South Boston, with a cargo of tea and hemp, part of which will be discharged here and the rest will go to New York.

The Jessierie left Yokohama Sept. 6.

TEMPERANCE LECTURER DIES.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The Rev. John O. Johnson, a well known temperance lecturer of Chicago and a member of the Swedish Temple of Temperance, died suddenly in the hospital here.

WOOL MERCHANTS
ENJOY A REVIVAL
OF BRISK TRADE

Although Business Is Abnormally Light Prior to the Month of October, Sales Since Have Been Heavy.

PRICES ARE HIGHER

Wool merchants in Boston, which is the great market for the domestic product of the country, have experienced this fall a most gratifying revival of business. Previous to the month of October trade had been abnormally light, many mills having run on part time during the summer months and absorbed much less than the usual quantity of the staple.

Throughout October and November, however, there was an awakening of buyers to the fact that prices were relatively low in view of the strength of the European and Australian markets, that supplies at home and abroad were by no means excessive, that importations of foreign clips had been extremely light, and that in all probability the textile industries would participate to a fair extent in the predicted recovery from trade depression.

October Usually a Good Month.
October is always characterized by a good buying movement, manufacturers being accustomed annually to come into the market then for a large part of their supplies for the winter's run of the mills. This year, however, few of the dealers would have been surprised if purchasers of wool had operated much more conservatively, so general had been the curtailment of operations and so undefined at that time were the prospects for woolen goods.

The wool product of the country is approximately 300,000,000 pounds each year, but it is calculated that the domestic clip this year has fallen somewhat below the average. Imports of fine wool, rated for duty in classes I and II, as distinguished from class III, embracing carpet stock chiefly, amount ordinarily to somewhat upward of 100,000,000 pounds, but receipts this year have been less than 65 per cent of the customary amount that comes in to supplement the domestic product.

The Boston wool market handles about two-thirds of all the wool of the finer grades that is sold in the country. The bulk of the class III wools go to New York and Philadelphia.

Heavy Selling Recently.
During the past two months it has been no unusual occurrence for the Boston dealers in the aggregate to dispose of 10,000,000 pounds of wool in a week, ranging in value from 15 to 18 cents for certain grades of territory wools in the grease to 30 to 35 cents for fleeces from the Ohio valley and lake states. In two or three weeks of the period even this large total was exceeded.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of new business transacted since the big buying movement began, the total sales for the year will undoubtedly fall behind the normal amount by many millions of pounds. Perhaps 40,000,000 would be a fair estimate. On the other hand the stocks on hand are under the usual quantity carried at the close of the fall buying, importations having been fully 40,000,000 pounds less this year than the average.

Prices have shown an advancing tendency on account of the buying pressure and are now up two or three cents per pound from the low point reached earlier in the year when the prospects were quite dubious for a successful season. Products of the looms are also advancing, and the curtailment of production in some lines of clothing fabrics has brought about a shortage which the mills are busily trying to offset with full time production.

WANT RATE ON COTTONS LEFT

WASHINGTON—F. P. Lippitt of Providence, representing the New England members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, asked the ways and means committee that no changes be made in the tariff schedules relating to cotton cloth. The present tariff ranges from 25 to 45 per cent. Lippitt said that the competition between mills was sufficient to keep down prices.

Samuel Ross of New Bedford, Mass., secretary of the International Association of Mule Spinners, said that the employees joined in the request of the manufacturer for the retention of the present duty.

THE COTTON MARKET.
NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, unchanged to 3 points lower, December 9.10 @ 9.12; January 8.81 @ 8.82; March 8.83 @ 8.84; April 8.83 @ 8.85; May 8.85 @ 8.86. The chief sustaining factor was heavy buying by a large William street house having extensive southern and foreign connections. Offerings came from room traders who were very bearish over the movement and on expectation that the census bureau's report on December 8 would show heavy spinning operations.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton: Demand fair; prices steady. American mids, up 4.98. Sales 6,000, 300 for speculation and export. Receipts, 7,000, 6,000 American. Futures opened quiet. Tenders new, 100.

CORPORATION EARNINGS FAIR

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

	October	Year to Date
Operating revenue	\$1,204,466	\$12,417,415
Operating expenses	872,729	8,727,229
Net operating revenue	331,737	3,690,186
Taxes	30,000	300,000
Operating income	301,737	3,390,186
Charges	32,000	320,000
Surplus	269,737	3,070,186
From July 1	\$4,583,959	\$45,839,589
Operating expenses	2,427,679	24,276,779
Net op. revenue	2,156,280	21,562,800
Operating income	2,030,280	20,302,800
Charges	184,180	1,841,800
Surplus	1,846,100	18,461,000

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY.

	October	Year to Date
Net earnings	\$694,663	\$6,946,630
Balance for com.	169,063	1,690,630
Com Div 1/2 P.	150,000	1,500,000
Surplus	150,663	1,500,630
From July 1	\$2,455,450	\$24,554,500
Operating expenses	\$2,455,450	\$24,554,500
Net op. revenue	\$82,222	\$822,222
Surplus	\$82,222	\$822,222

HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$601,505	\$6,015,050
Operating expenses	525,000	5,250,000
Net op. revenue	76,505	765,050
Operating income	76,505	765,050
Charges	10,000	100,000
Surplus	66,505	665,050

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$2,222,772	\$22,227,720
Operating expenses	1,249,222	12,492,222
Net op. revenue	973,550	9,735,500
Operating income	973,550	9,735,500
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	873,550	8,735,500

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$2,187,711	\$21,877,711
Operating expenses	1,249,222	12,492,222
Net op. revenue	938,489	9,384,889
Operating income	938,489	9,384,889
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	838,489	8,384,889

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$8,705,113	\$87,051,130
Operating expenses	7,767,813	77,678,130
Net op. revenue	937,300	9,373,000
Operating income	937,300	9,373,000
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	837,300	8,373,000

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$1,014,390	\$10,143,900
Operating expenses	713,390	7,133,900
Net op. revenue	301,000	3,010,000
Operating income	301,000	3,010,000
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	201,000	2,010,000

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$3,703,519	\$37,035,190
Operating expenses	2,767,813	27,678,130
Net op. revenue	935,706	9,357,060
Operating income	935,706	9,357,060
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	835,706	8,357,060

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$11,069,854	\$110,698,540
Operating expenses	9,767,813	97,678,130
Net op. revenue	1,302,041	13,020,410
Operating income	1,302,041	13,020,410
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	1,202,041	12,020,410

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$1,977,590	\$19,775,900
Operating expenses	1,249,222	12,492,222
Net op. revenue	728,368	7,283,680
Operating income	728,368	7,283,680
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	628,368	6,283,680

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$13,465,299	\$134,652,990
Operating expenses	10,000,000	100,000,000
Net op. revenue	3,465,299	34,652,990
Operating income	3,465,299	34,652,990
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	3,365,299	33,652,990

From July 1

	October	Year to Date
Gross earnings	\$1,977,590	\$19,775,900
Operating expenses	1,249,222	12,492,222
Net op. revenue	728,368	7,283,680
Operating income	728,368	7,283,680
Charges	100,000	1,000,000
Surplus	628,368	6,283,680

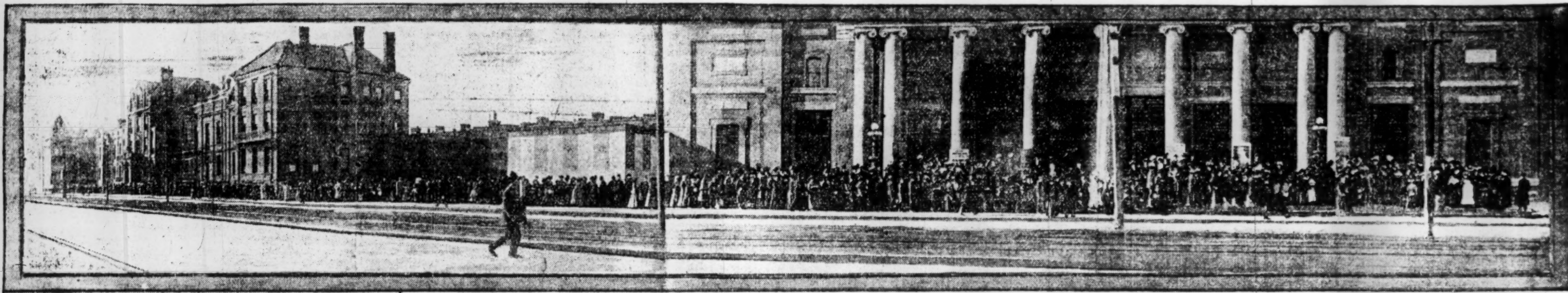
From July 1

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Here is the "Symphony Line" Showing Hundreds Awaiting Opening of Symphony Hall Prior to a Concert Rehearsal



Second balcony seats are sold for the rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to those who apply in person at the door when it opens at 1.30 o'clock on Friday afternoons. The price of tickets is 25 cents and the line was resorted to so as to keep the seats from speculators. The line shown in the illustration extends from the entrance beyond the Children's Hospital on the south.

Not to Plan But to Obey

WE have all had experience of the interference of others in our own affairs. We have protested against the control of the masterful man, and tried to escape the arrangements of the managing woman. Yet we may have been as full of plans for others as they. Only we are not as forceful in trying to carry them out, and so did not make ourselves as oppressive in the way of interference. When we plan for others we are neglecting a very important consideration, namely, the true government of man by Mind. For that omniscient divine Mind we are trying to substitute our puny belief held today as to the way in which tomorrow another must act. We do not leave that man to be guided tomorrow by the light which that day brings forth. We have not seen tomorrow's light ourselves, and yet wish to determine how action must take place before the reasons for the action are fully understood. It is peculiar that what is termed human love is so often unreasonable in interference, claiming possession of the very life of the loved one, and therefore trying to dictate not actions only, but feelings as well. Many an interferer is quite honest in purpose, feeling actually responsible for the sentiments, the likes and dislikes, the ideals, the intentions and the actions, of the one over whom he assumes care. When the oppressed individual is able to gain freedom at last, and is living his own life, the disappointed planner has much to say about ingratitude. Now, as a matter of fact, neither the resisted tyranny nor the consequent disappointment were necessary. And interference with others will cease when it is understood that we do not need to plan, but rather should learn to obey. The obedience should be the divine Intelligence whence originates all wisdom and all real love. To accept the plans of God is to obey His will, and recognize that His will should guide those whom we love.

The whole country has been shocked by a tragedy in connection with political controversy. A handsome youth full of desire to do good to his father murdered his father's critic and supposed enemy. That young man was once a little child cooing in his father's arms, touching his cheeks with the love-pats of rosy fingers, confiding in his strength and wisdom; and the man did not teach the innocent little mind to obey God, but forced upon the child the government of a human plan. It is incredible that in an age supposed to represent civilization a man should know no better than to project his unforgotten sin into the next generation, by forcing his evil plan upon his son, and teaching him to hate anyone. It is not insult that hurts a man, it is his own bitter feeling that hurts. Obedience to God who is Love would comfort and heal him no matter how great the wrong done to him by another. If a man believed he had blood poisoning would he not rather seek healing for himself, than desire the same condition to affect the healthy veins of his child? Yet here was a father who did not know how to be healed of that poison of hatred, who infected his boy with the fever-breeding thoughts of pride and resentment, and now that handsome boy has the promises of youth stolen from him by what is worse than a sickness. The act of his delirium not only wrecked his own life, but brought sorrow into many lives of others. Even if he pays the penalty for murder, he makes no restitution. Even if by man his blood is shed, this taking of his life does not bring healing of the wrong done. Healing comes only according to the divine plan of losing life humanly to gain it divinely. Obedience to this plan means renunciation of pride, animosity, cruelty, hatred, and murderous thought, and development of such mental characteristics as constituted the

manhood of Christ Jesus. When we learn not to plan but to obey, we have entered upon the way of peace. It should be comforting to those who have during all their lives been "anxious and troubled about many things," who have assumed responsibility for other lives thinking that it was their duty, now to know their real business is with their own living. If the anxious mothers who weary themselves planning for their children could see how legitimate it was for them to work out their own happiness through obedience to divine law, there would be great joy throughout the great army of "the sons of Martha." They have had to be patient with solicited interference, anxious demanding and fretful directing, because of their regard for the mother-love which they valued. But when Christian Science is permitted to teach men and women the right method for living, then it is as if the gold of life is separated from the dross and what is good in character is no longer neutralized by what is imperfect. What does it mean to obey rather than to plan? In a word it means giving up the "dream of empire." It does not matter whether the stage for that dream is a continent and the actor a man like the self-willed Napoleon, or whether the drama is acted in the confines of a single home with an anxious mother for the star, in either case the inference is that a human being can plan for and control other men and women. And yet the fact is that only the great Giver of life can actually know how the life of any man ought to develop; and only by obedience to God can a man learn progressively the meaning of life and enjoy the happiness of existence. The real service of man to man is rendered when one can, out of his riches of experience, illustrate to his fellow how to "know the Lord." But how can this be done unless the man has himself learned by being obedient to the divine law and proved its beneficence?

Did you ever hear of the "Symphony Line?" It is one of Boston's features. For a fee of 25 cents each 505 students and other lovers of music enjoy the Friday afternoon rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The "Symphony Line," as it is called, begins to gather at 10 a. m. on the steps of Symphony hall, Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, and stands patiently until the doors are opened at 1.30 p. m. It makes little difference whether the temperature is mild or 10 below zero, whether the sun shines or the air is filled with driving snow and sleet, the line is always there. Maj. Henry L. Higginson, the guiding spirit of the orchestra, instituted this philanthropic idea especially for the benefit of music students of whom there are such a large number in Boston. The peculiar way of admitting this part of the audience, to the second balcony, was adopted because it was found to be the only way to keep seats out of the hands of the speculators. These seats could be sold by the management for \$1.50 each, as indeed they are when the concert is repeated on Saturday night.

Exactly 505 people may enter, as that is the capacity of the second balcony, and no one is allowed to stand. No change is made at the door and no tickets are sold. Each person must have his or her quarter ready, or step out of line. There is another wait of an hour after the line is admitted before the concert begins.

The tedium of the long wait outside is beguiled by conversation and discussion as to the inner meaning of the symphonies and tone poems to be played. The crowd is ministered to by banana and peanut vendors and occasionally it is amused by the antics of students from near-by colleges going through secret society initiations.

Throughout the season the line is admitted for the same nominal fee regardless of the expense of the particular soloist who is to be the special feature of the performance. During the season many of the greatest singers, pianists and violinists appear. When Paderewski plays or Melba sings the line winds around the block an eighth of a mile and not more than half can be admitted.

On the day the accompanying photograph was taken Gabriowitz, the pianist, played and more than 200 were turned away.

SOME ODD THINGS.

A treadmill ferryboat is still running on the Ottawa river near Montreal, Can. A horse furnishes the motive power, and the ferry crosses and recrosses the river daily, as it did 50 years ago, and as if the treadmill method of propulsion was the latest, if not the last thing, in the line of progress.

When a passenger—a male passenger, of course—desires to be shaved in India he simply puts his head out of the railway car window and a barber on the platform does the rest, and does it very well, everything considered.

Among the possibilities of the future in aerial navigation, according to Hudson Maxim, will be a wireless electric sky-road, or zones of electric energy leading from centre to centre of population and industry, along which flying machines will pass to and fro, drawing their power from an electric system stretched along the earth, thus obviating the necessity of each individual flying machine developing its own energy.

Diplomatic relations between Persia and Greece have been resumed after a little matter of 2300 years, by the appointment of a Persian representative at Athens. When the relations between the two nations were interrupted it was predicted by optimists in both countries that the breach would be healed in time. And so it has proved, although the optimists are not here to say they told us so.

The suburbanite will be delighted to learn that a gasoline lawn mower is likely to be on the market next spring. Sitting in this, mowing the lawn will become a real pleasure, and it will cause no surprise if the owner of one of the machines shall insist upon mowing his neighbor's lawn as well as his own.

The Missouri river having moved away from the bridge at Atchison, Kans., the work of turning it back so that it flows under the bridge once more, and not around it, has just been completed. The Missouri river seems to be as wayward as ever.

Nizhni Novgorod's Great Fair

DEEP interest has always been manifested in this country with regard to the great annual fair at Nizhni Novgorod, Russia, and to satisfy this interest, as well as with the view of promoting our commercial relations with the Russian empire, the United States consular bureau takes pains to secure every year reliable information and valuable statistics concerning the market and its transactions.

The latest of these reports comes from Consul-General Sharp of Moscow, and it has to do with the fair of last year. Nizhni Novgorod is situated on the Volga and Oka rivers, 273 miles from Moscow, and contains a population of about 70,000, which is increased to about 200,000 during the progress of the fair. The fair is held from July 28 to Sept. 7 (July 15 to Aug. 25, Russian calendar). Products and manufactures not only of Russian origin, but from Central Asia, Persia, Bokara and China are brought there and placed on the market for sale. Purchasers are not limited to Russia, but come also from abroad.

Consul-General Sharp explains that the commerce of Russia is greatly hindered by the closing of the northern and western harbors by ice for many months of the year, and this has had much to do with the popularity and success of the Nizhni Novgorod fair, but with the extensive ways and means of communication in Russia, and more particularly the construction of the great Trans-Siberian railroad, the commercial importance of the fair has been greatly affected, while the commercial progress of Moscow, the terminus of the transcontinental railroad and the junction of eight other lines, has increased. Formerly the goods were taken in bulk to the fair and sold from stock, but now they are largely sold from samples.

However, the business transacted at the fair of 1907, in the standard classes of goods, was considered satisfactory, the prices obtained being 5 per cent higher than at the fair of the previous year. The total amount of cotton goods sold represents almost one-third the total sales at the fair. These goods come from Vladimir, Moscow, Tver, Kostroma, St. Petersburg and the Polish provinces, and are sold to Russian, Central Asiatic and Persian consumers. The stock of wool was 20 per cent larger than in 1906 and represented a value of \$1,347,240. Purchases were made principally for export. The sales of raw hides, skins, etc., amounted to \$4,449,600, of dressed leather to \$1,545,000, of furs to \$5,065,000, of rubber goods to \$1,133,000, but a clearer idea of the magnitude of the fair may be gathered from these facts: The Russian Imperial Bank and seven other banks were operating at the fair of 1907, and the total amount of bills of exchange was \$10,836,163; the value of drafts paid was

\$25,950,841, and the value of drafts sold was \$18,606,134.

It will be seen by these figures that the market is still a most important one, and that Nizhni Novgorod must be an exceedingly busy town for at least one month every year.

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How to Make Home Candies

Do you like home-made candies and sweetmeats?

Nothing makes a children's party so pleasant as to have the goodies which are served prepared by the children themselves on the day before the great event. They will enjoy themselves much more and appreciate better the idea of hospitality, if allowed to take part in the plans, and the tales of how they made the sweets will help to entertain the guests.

Fondant is the name of a preparation of sugar which enters into many delightful and toothsome sweets. If you know how to make fondant you can make cream chocolates, cream almonds, cream dates, cream walnuts, cream cherries, cream cocoanut, and various other delights which will readily suggest themselves once you have caught the idea.

The first step is to master the fondant. This delectable paste will sometimes form the center of your confection and sometimes the coating, as you will see. You should really make fondant on one day and set it aside until the next when the final process of making it up into sweetmeats will be simple.

Put one pound of sugar, the best granulated, in a granite saucepan and add a gill and a half of boiling water. Stir it with a wooden spoon until the sugar is completely dissolved and no longer. If you stir it or shake it the slightest after this point in the process, you will granulate the mass, and then you must set it aside for taffy, for it is unsuitable for fondant.

Do not be afraid that the syrup will burn, for this is impossible until the water is all evaporated; but be careful to keep the edge of the saucepan free from crystals that may form from the steam by gently wiping with a moistened cloth very gently, lest you shake the kettle and granulate the syrup.

The syrup boil six minutes. Then test either with your finger or a silver fork. To test have ready a bowl of ice water and plunge your fingers in it until they are very cold, then quickly into the boiling syrup and back into

the ice water. If you do this right you will not burn your fingers; if you do it wrong, you may scald them. Perhaps the beginner would best use the fork.

When you can form a soft ball of the cooked syrup remove the kettle gently. Have ready a lightly buttered platter and pour the syrup out upon it to cool. Do not scrape the kettle nor jar the platter. As soon as the mass is cool enough to handle with your fingers take the wooden spoon and stir it rapidly until you cream it, or until it begins to crumble. Then take it in your hands and knead it on the platter (a marble slab is good for this kneading) with fine confectioner's sugar. When you have a creamy dough, place it in a bowl and cover with a damp cloth. Your fondant is complete and you are ready to make the other things.

Cream Chocolates—Form little balls of the fondant and let them get thoroughly cold. Melt unsweetened chocolate by placing it in a granite saucepan that is set in a double boiler. The water in the boiler should be boiling. Add a teaspoon of vanilla and a little hot water to the chocolate, dropping it slowly, taking merely enough to dissolve it to a thick paste. Dip the fondant balls in this quickly when it has slightly cooled, and set them on an oiled paper to harden.

Cream Almonds—Have confectioner's sugar ready as you would flour for kneading dough. Add a few drops of vanilla to a quantity of the fondant and roll a shelled almond into a dab of the mixture to make a bonbon, dipping in the dry sugar as necessary.

English Walnut Creams—Have ready your English walnuts shelled and halved. Work the fondant until creamy, flavor with vanilla, about a teaspoonful to a half pound of fondant. Make little balls of the paste and press the nut meat on the top. Set aside on a plate to harden.

Remove the stones from dates, fill with vanilla fondant and roll in confectioner's sugar. This may also be done with candied cherries.

They enslave their children's children who make a compromise with sin.—James Russell Lowell.

If you cannot be great,
be willing to serve God in
things that are small.—S.
F. Smith.

CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT

A BABY AUTHORESS

Charles Major, according to The Lounger in "Putnam's" for November, has discovered "the youngest authoress in the world." A baby three years old bears this distinction. The writer says of this wonderful youngster:

"She is a baby, three years of age, whose letters he (Mr. Major) has edited for publication and served up with an introduction by himself telling how they came to be written. Of course the child authoress, if I may use a disagreeable word, did not write them with her own hand, but she composed every line of them and some one else took them down. This baby writer is younger than any child whose letters have been considered worth publishing. There is a child of seven, or one who was when her first book was published, who has written some remarkable verse, but young as is seven it is four years older than three."

TRUE ROYALTY.
RUDYARD KIPPLING IN THE "JUST SO STORIES."
There was never a queen like Bakis. From here to the wide world's end; But Bakis talked to a butterfly As you would talk to a friend.

There was never a king like Solomon, Not since the world began; But Solomon talked to a butterfly As a man would talk to a man.

She was queen of Sabaea— And he was Asia's Lord— But they both of them talked to butterflies When they took their walks abroad.

TRUTH

Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst his worshippers.
—William Cullen Bryant.

A RIDDLE

I hold almost everything you have ever had. I have been with you from the beginning, and with me you return to your home, enjoying what you have lost and keep what you do not often want. I may be a sad companion, yet you would not give me up. I may be a good very little is left. I am with you all, and yet no one ever has or ever will see me.

BATH FOR TWO CENTS

"I have heard a good many stories illustrating thrift," remarked a Bronx resident, "but the janitor of some new steam heated flats told me one that beat them all. On Sundays the tenants have a great many visitors, and the janitor discovered that these visitors paid the tenants two cents each for the privilege of taking a hot bath; five cents if they did not bring their own towels."—N. Y. Sun.

If we wrap the treasure of our Christianity in a rough envelope of angularity, self-righteousness, sourness, censure and criticism, we need not wonder that people do not think much of our Christianity.

ALEXANDER McLAREN, D. D.

BANISTER HILL.

FROM LILLA T. ELDRED'S "LILACS IN THE WOOD."
Up Banister Hill did you ever go?
Sometimes I go fast, sometimes I go slow.

But whether I like it or not, each night I have surely to go to candle-light,
Up Banister Hill.

At the top stands nurse with impatient face,
She always waits in the very same place,
And never a chance she gives me to look
At the long, long way my little feet took
Up Banister Hill.

Oh, how can a little boy like to go
Up Banister Hill? But it's fine I know,
When morning comes and I'm washed and dressed,
To play I'm on horseback and riding my best
Down Banister Hill.

I stand by the side of my shining horse,
Take one look ahead at the long straight course—
And then up I jump! I slip and I slide
And off like a flash of lightning I glide
Down Banister Hill.

It is not enough to have a sound mind;
The principal thing is to make good use of it.—Descartes.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 2, 1908.

Is It Too Late a Day for New Discoveries?

The man who would have started out, say, from San Francisco, at any time during the last few months with the avowed purpose of discovering a new island in the Pacific, would in all probability have been laughed at. Those reputed to be wise even beyond their times would pronounce him insane. "It is not possible," they would say, "that there is such a thing as an undiscovered island in the Pacific; all the islands of the Pacific have been discovered long ago. If this man is not mad, then, he is either seeking notoriety, or else he has some ulterior and unworthy object in view."

Yet, a Japanese navigator, within the last few months, has actually discovered a new island in the Pacific—or, more properly, in the Chinese Sea—about 250 miles east of Formosa.

This island has been lying for centuries close to "the teeming millions" of Asia and it has never been discovered, so far as the charts and records show, until now. The Japanese flag has been raised over the island, and a Japanese agent, Mr. Nishihata, has visited it, taken formal possession of it, and named it Nishigawa.

It is no mere solitary rock, no mere coral reef. It is not the result of a recent earthquake. It is a very large island, a fertile island, an island that promises to be of great value to Japan.

Mr. Nishihata is enthusiastic over the island. He found in the waters between the surrounding flat reef and the shores of the new possession several kinds of marketable shells and mother-of-pearl in abundance. He found there, also, inexhaustible supplies of commercial coral, and enormous quantities of calcium phosphate that will afford the best of artificial fertilizer, and he thinks the supply is sufficient to keep miners busy for fifty or sixty years.

Birds known to the Japanese as the osadori abound there and are counted by the agent as among the most valuable resources of the island. There is a good market for their plumage in Europe, particularly in France. Trade in these feathers has already begun, and they are the first of the island's products to be shipped to Europe. Altogether the island is a most fortunate find for the Japanese. From all appearances it will yield millions of yen in revenue in the years to come.

But the point we would like to impress upon the reader is that, as a matter of fact, this island is not "new." It has been in existence for thousands, perhaps millions, of years. It had no reality for the human race, however, until it was recently "discovered." Yet it was as real undiscovered as it is now. It was there all the time. If the human race had looked around itself with sufficient industry, care and intelligence it would have been found long ago precisely where it is now.

Surely there is a lesson here not only for those who have fallen into the foolish belief that this is too late a day for new discoveries, but for those who foolishly imagine that what is not seen does not exist.

Conditions in Hayti are again in a disgraceful way, the result in no small degree of hesitation on the part of our government to put its "back yard in order" as it has often promised and sometimes threatened to do. Anarchy in Hayti, which has long been chronic, was pronounced intolerable years ago by some of our ablest statesmen, but, nevertheless, we have continued to put up with it, and in some instances, to shut our eyes to it. This is not dealing frankly or fairly with other nations, many of which have large commercial interests in Hayti. Under the Monroe doctrine we will permit no interference of other powers in the internal affairs of American republics, which is a wise policy; but this is all the more reason why we should preserve order and protect life and property in those republics whenever they are menaced, as they are in this instance, by irresponsible revolutionists. It would seem to be the plain duty of the United States to first of all put down the disorder raging in Hayti and then to take measures which would prevent a repetition of the periodical revolutions. It requires a very great stretch of the imagination to call Hayti a republic. Nothing much better than government by mob rule has prevailed there for years past, and it is high time our government was putting an end to the constant state of disturbance.

Considerable debate has been aroused in connection with the position taken recently in a Sunday evening talk by Professor T. N. Carter of Harvard University, with regard to the attitude of the federal courts toward the national constitution. Having remarked that the judiciary very frequently decides matters for the public without consulting the public as to its wishes, the speaker said: "So far as the judiciary confines itself to the interpretation of the law we should not discuss its decisions. But when the judiciary undertakes to pass on a question of public policy, it invites public discussion—as when, for instance, it sets aside a law on the ground that it is contrary merely to an implied meaning of the constitution. Every voter has a right to an opinion on that question, and it is his duty that he should exercise the right to express it."

The constitution of the United States, it should be kept in mind, was submitted to the people of the United States before it became the organic law of the land. Amendments to the constitution must be submitted to the people of the United States for ratification. Interpretations of the constitution by the courts which change its meaning in any particular, as that meaning has been understood by the people, or by any great number of the people, practically constitute amendments and should be submitted to the people for approval or rejection.

Only quite recently attempts were made to interpret the constitution to meet the exigencies of certain administrative policies, and these attempts would have succeeded were it not for the vigorous opposition which they aroused among thinking and conservative people. Such attempts are likely to be made again. Daniel Webster predicted that they would be made often, and that they would be made speciously and most frequently by those who had the confidence of the people.

Unless we are ever vigilant there is constant danger lest one of the three branches of the government may usurp the functions of another, or of the other two. There is the danger, for example, that

the judiciary may not be content to interpret the laws, but may undertake to make them. To permit this would be fully as perilous as to permit the executive to meddle with legislation and the decisions of the courts. The law-making power is inherent in the American people. They delegate this power, for convenience sake, to their representatives in Congress assembled; they delegate to the judiciary the privilege of interpreting the laws made by their agents in the Senate and House of Representatives, and they delegate to the executive the power of enforcing obedience to these laws. When it is proposed to change this system—when it is proposed to change the organic law of the land upon which this system is based to meet certain exigencies or emergencies, which it may or it may not be desirable to meet—the least the people can ask is the right to be consulted.

To deny them the privilege of stating their preferences under such circumstances would be tantamount to denying them the right of self-government.

And we hardly think that this will be seriously attempted, if it has ever been seriously thought of.

An aeroplane station, as a commercial venture, is being erected in the very heart of the French metropolis; that is to say, on the roof of a very large building in the Rue de la Lune and the Boulevard Nouvelle. This roof, we are told, is to be transformed into a great terrace, artistically bordered with shrubbery. Here will be found all the necessary paraphernalia of service in connection with the arrival and departure of aeroplanes, or, as the owner puts it, "aeroplanes or any other vehicles which may later be flashing through the air," a statement which goes to show that he is of a progressive temperament. There will be times, of course, as, for example, in case of a heavy fog or violent windstorm, when the aeroplanes that are overdue at the roof station on the Rue de la Lune will be glad to land on any ordinary flat roof, or anywhere on the solid earth, for that matter, in which event those who are awaiting the arrival of their friends amid the shrubbery will suffer more or less disappointment. But there will be annoying waits even when the weather is fine. For thus far in the development of air navigation, if there is anything certain about the arrival of air ships it is the uncertainty about it.

The Nature of Error

This is a true story. A mother and daughter live together. The daughter came home from her work one evening, took off her coat and hat in the hall and threw them on a chair, went into the dining room and had her supper. She felt unusually tired, and so immediately after supper, without saying anything to her mother, she went upstairs to her room. When she got there, her bed looked so good that she forthwith turned in and dropped off to sleep.

Before this, however, on her way from the dining room, she took her coat and hat from the chair on which she had tossed them, and hung them in their usual place in the closet. Consequently when her mother came into the front part of the house later and did not find the coat and hat where she had last seen them, she jumped to the conclusion that her daughter had gone out. Thus a false belief became an established fact in the mother's consciousness.

Imbued with this false belief, the mother proceeded to do a number of things, which, while logical and natural to a person under a misapprehension of the facts, were absurd from the point of view of a person who knew the facts.

She began to worry—not because she had anything to worry about, but because she thought she had. Her belief was that she was worrying over something—a real condition wholly apart from her own sense of it. The fact was that she was worrying over nothing—an illusion, which had no existence outside of her own false belief.

Finally, in a frenzy of fear and distress, she rushed into a neighbor's house to find out whether she should call the police or the fire department. The neighbor, not being a party to the particular false belief which had so blinded the mother, was able to judge the matter from a rational basis. At the neighbor's suggestion, the daughter's room was examined. This investigation revealed the truth and immediately destroyed the false belief. There vanished at the same time the mother's distress and fear, which the false belief had made seem real.

It is evident that this mother's grief and fear could only be healed by knowing the truth. A drug might have made her oblivious for the time being of her sense of dis-ease, but no drug could have destroyed this false sense. She might have been hypnotized and had it suggested to her that her grief and fear were gone. Even though she believed this suggestion, the false belief regarding her daughter would have remained undestroyed, and therefore liable, as the result of another suggestion, to resume its sway over her.

When she knew the truth—that her daughter was not lost, that she had not left the house, that she was safe and asleep in her bed—this truth made the mother free. She was healed of her grief and fear, because, her false beliefs being destroyed, she knew that her grief and fear were unreal.

Had the mother realized in the beginning that she possessed, not an erring human mind subject to fear and illusion, but the unerring divine Mind, manifested in confidence in good and trust in the infinite activity of good, she would not have been at any time a prey to non-intelligence. She would not have been tempted to accept a conclusion, which the facts in the case did not warrant, and she would not have suffered mentally or physically.

This incident illustrates the deceptive nature of that which, though it is not good, nevertheless seems real. Christian Science calls this error. The incident also illustrates the difference between Christian Science healing and all so-called healing by drugs or mental suggestion—any system which accepts the false belief as true and then attempts to overcome the effects of the false belief.

Christian Science heals by destroying the basic falsity that man ever was or ever can be sick, sinning, dying. It does this by revealing to the human consciousness the truth about God and man—that God is infinite good and the creator of infinite good, and that man is His image and likeness—the manifestation of infinite good and never of anything unlike good.

Out of the widespread movement looking to the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln—a movement in which nearly all of the greater cities of the North are taking part—comes the proposal to endow with the sum of \$500,000 the Lincoln Memorial University of Cumberland Gap, Tenn. A committee of well known and influential New York citizens has been formed with this very worthy design in view. This would, at least, be one way of making the celebration effective along permanently useful lines.

President Eliot's Municipal Reform

In his interesting discussion before the Economic Club of the general problem of municipal reform, President Eliot of Harvard University proved a constructive as well as a destructive critic.

He declared squarely against two chamber governments, one autocratic mayor, and the principle of local ward elections. He also made the startling statement that "universal suffrage, as a matter of experience, has failed in all the large American cities, including Boston."

But he did not leave the problem there. He wisely counselled that these difficulties in the administration of free government be overcome with a remedy which is not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the republican form of government as exemplified in the United States.

It is, therefore, not as a revolutionist, but as an evolutionist, that President Eliot commends what he calls "the helping of universal suffrage to a competent and honest municipal administration," by giving it a chance to vote for five well-known men, who shall have control of all municipal affairs, instead of confronting it with the task of picking the competents from a ballot containing from thirty to sixty names, mostly unknown.

Without going so far as unreservedly to commend President Eliot's plan of municipal government by commission, there is clearly sound reason in his contention that five heads are better than one, and better, too, than fifty heads, which are somewhat confused by the sense that they represent a part of the people instead of the whole, and that in some way there is a conflict between sectional good and the general good.

The New England town meeting has been called the ideal democratic institution. The town meeting brings together all the citizens of a community on a basis of equality, first to discuss freely matters of common interest, and then to decide the points at issue in the light of the clearer intelligence manifested as the result of the discussion.

Municipal government by commission, each member of which feels his personal responsibility to the people, retains the strongest factor in one-man government, while it does away with the temptations toward irresponsibility and selfishness, which are the leading objections to chamber governments.

But more important still, the government by the commission places emphatically in the foreground the most important feature of the town meeting—free discussion as a preliminary to decisive action.

To discern the highest good and to manifest the highest intelligence requires open-mindedness—the willingness to learn. A commission made up of honest men, which is big enough to discuss effectively and small enough to act effectively, can scarcely escape being open-minded, and must, by the fact of its open-mindedness, come to some extent in unity with the one Mind, which is the source of all right activity.

Even if this unity with divine intelligence is unconsciously attained, increased good will follow, but the greater good will come when those in authority learn how to turn consciously and confidently to the one Mind for practical guidance in all their affairs.

Nobody who has given the subject thought will be in a great hurry to dispute the assertion in the Outlook—regarding the matter, of course, from the viewpoint of that esteemed periodical—that so far as the vital unity which makes a creative energy of all the forces of humanity is concerned, the chaos of modern life "is easily explicable when one remembers that religion, science and art—the trinity of faith, knowledge and beauty, in whose cooperation the wholeness and happiness of men rest—come together only on the most formal occasions and with a circumspection which shows deep-going suspicion," nor with this clever analysis of the situation:

Religion has an uneasy feeling that science is stealthily trying to undermine the foundations of her temple; and that art is as frail as she is beautiful. Science affects to believe that religion is a blind statue from whom the music that made men strong in the morning of the world has departed; and that art is a siren whose singing makes men forget the reign of law. Art treats religion as a school-master who sets a copy-book before the human spirit and blights its imagination with rigid moral maxims; and shrinks from science as from a hard, dry, unsympathetic maker of maps and manuals. And it is no small part of the present training for these great vocations, which some day will be avocations as well, to keep up these imaginary walls and preserve the imaginary distances that are regarded as necessary to the integrity of these noble and beneficent interests and activities, in which the human spirit expresses itself according to its nature.

Much less will the thoughtful be inclined to question the wisdom of this conclusion, with regard, again, of course, to the "Outlook's" standpoint:

When the day of reconciliation comes, born of knowledge that follows fast on sympathy and walks with courage, it will be seen that what we call conduct is not a convention of religion, but a fact of science and a law of art; that achievements are measured by the completeness of harmony, knowledge, and skill behind them; that knowledge has other instruments of observation than the intellect; and that beauty passes on into vision only when spiritual purity keeps company with it. This truth of religion is also a truth of psychology, and must be taken into account in any criticism which aims to be fundamental or final.

What will seem strange to students of Mrs. Eddy is that so intelligent an observer as the "Outlook" should go to so much trouble to avoid saying what she has said repeatedly to this same purpose, and with more directness, and with far greater clearness and force—solely for the sake of avoiding it.

This, however, is only an example of the striving along a similar line which is quite common in press and pulpit throughout the country—and throughout a large part of the world—at this time; a striving which has for its end and aim, apparently, the making of an enforced concession to the popular demand for Truth by attempting to say what Mrs. Eddy in her various writings has already said without saying it as she has said it, without confessing that she was the first to say it, and without admitting that only as she has said it can it be said accurately, positively, scientifically.

In falling into line with this effort to conceal from a yearning public that what it wants to know about God, about beauty and about Science is to be found at first hand only in the writings of Mary Baker G. Eddy, the "Outlook" would seem to be involving itself in that very chaos of modern life of which it complains.

The New York police force, it appears, is made up of representatives of nearly every calling under the sun. On the force at present are lawyers, doctors, jewelers, soldiers, farmers, salesmen, sheet writers, etc. One applicant, however, described his calling as "his own" business, which might mean either that whatever it was he was either too proud of it or not proud enough of it to make it known.

The Reconciliation of Religion, Science and Art